

WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 63-65. Tomorrow little change. Yesterday temp. 64-69 (29-35). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 70-81 (21-26). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 77-81 (26-31). CHANNELS: SUNNY. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 77-81 (26-31). NEW YORK: SUNNY. Temp. 81-82 (27-28). YOKOHAMA: Temp. 81-82 (26-28). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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Established 1837

House Overrides Nixon's Veto on Aid to Education

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The House today overrode President's veto of a \$4.4 billion education aid appropriation, with the vote expected to follow suit next week.

But the Democratic-controlled lower chamber mitigated the veto by sustaining his veto of an \$18 million catch-all appropriation measure for housing, space, veterans and other agencies. The President had rejected both Tuesday on grounds they were inflationary and above his budget requests. In the first roll-call vote—289 to 114—the House mustered 26 more than the two-thirds needed to override the President.

Voting to override the President and re-pass the school bill were 212 Democrats and 77 Republicans, while 13 Democrats and 101 Republicans voted to sustain the veto.

The vote to sustain Mr. Nixon's veto of the catch-all bill was 203 to 186-61 short of the two-thirds voting.

Failure to override the veto on the \$18-billion measure sends it all back to the House Appropriations Committee, which now must re-draft a new bill with the background of hearings on the rejected legislation and the President's clear statement of his reason for turning it down, the process of drawing it down, the process of drawing up a clean bill is expected to be considerably shortened.

The vote climaxed two days of intensive efforts by administration supporters and opponents on the two measures, with heavy lobbying by school officials, mayors, veterans groups and others on the anti-Nixon side ranged against White House legislative aides.

Earlier today, both Democrats and Republicans held party caucuses to rally their ranks in the frank political struggle. Republicans marshaled their minority strength for support of the President's anti-inflation position, while Democrats who were instrumental in adding nearly a billion dollars above budget requests to the two measures, sought passage of the override motions.

The core of the school aid fight was the \$1.26 million Congress added to the education aid measure for school districts in areas "impacted" by heavy enrollment of children of federal workers. However, the money measure ran over Mr. Nixon's lean budget requests on other school programs, including help to colleges, loans for college students, adult and vocational training and education and aid to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Ralph Nader

Nader to Get \$425,000 in His GM Suit

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (W.P.)—A former spokesman Ralph Nader, in an invasion-of-privacy suit against General Motors Corp., was put out of court today for \$425,000. The settlement will be tax-free.

The suit, which GM said was \$2.2 million but Mr. Nader said was only \$2 million, was filed more than three and a half years ago and charged the company with hiring private detectives to spy into Mr. Nader's law office. The charge came after publication of Mr. Nader's book, "Unsafe at Any Speed," which claimed that GM's Corvair sedans were dangerous for their passengers.

An announcement from GM said at the company agreed to the demand to avoid the very substantial additional expense and demands upon the time of corporate personnel which would be inherent in a trial and subsequent trial of the case.

The case itself has been tied up over hearings on motions and points concerning various parts of the charges. Mr. Nader's actual wages have never received a hearing.

A statement issued by Mr. Nader's attorney, Stuart Speiser, called the settlement "by far the largest amount ever paid as damages or invasion of privacy or in any malpractice case."

Mr. Nader also issued a statement, lashing out at GM for burdening the courts with repeated legal delay and added, "The litigation reveals in detail the shoddy and unwillingness of a large

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S. Agency Sues Two Restaurants For Paying Women More Than Men

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The first lawsuit charging that women are being paid more than men was announced yesterday.

The Labor Department said it has filed suit under the 1963 Equal Pay Act against two Illinois restaurant operators charging them with paying women order-takers about 55 cents more an hour than men or boys doing the same work.

"Many employers and employees think the law applies only to women," Robert D. Moran, Federal wage and hour administrator, said.

"This isn't so. Women benefit more from the law than men because they are more often discriminated against in pay," he said.

Approximately 150 lawsuits have been filed in behalf of women under the seven-year-old law, the Labor Department said.

The suit charging discrimination against men was filed against Stevens Restaurant Corp. and 150th Restaurant, Inc., operators of McDonald's drive-in restaurants in Chicago and Milwaukee, Ill.

The complaint was filed in U.S. District Court in Chicago.

The Equal Pay Act provides that when men and women are performing equal work for the same employer, there can be no discrimination in pay.



MAKING FRIENDS—Charles A. Lindbergh, who broke the Atlantic barrier by flying from New York to Paris in 1927, is plodding through new frontiers as he wears a hat presented to him by a tribe at Lake Sebn, Philippines. Mr. Lindbergh is on a four-day expedition to help assist minority tribes in economic trouble.

Indications for Settlement?

Germany Sees Hopes Of Berlin Concessions

By David Binder

BONN, Aug. 13 (NYT)—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel returned from Moscow, testily with indications that the Soviet government may make concessions soon on Berlin.

It was the first time this year that any Western leaders had voiced a glimmer of hope on the perennial Berlin issue, coming ironically, on the ninth anniversary of the construction of the Berlin wall.

Mr. Brandt said he had spoken about Berlin with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin and the Communist party chief, Leonid I. Brezhnev, and that he believed he had been "understood" by the Soviet leaders.

Another idea circulating in the Bonn Foreign Ministry is that a kind of Big Four summit meeting on Berlin could take place at the United Nations in the third week of October when the UN will be celebrating its 25th anniversary.

Brandt Suggested Summit

Mr. Brandt has already suggested a Western summit meeting at the UN to President Nixon, President Georges Pompidou of France and Prime Minister Edward Heath of Britain. It is believed he might, with Berlin on his mind, have prompted Mr. Kosygin to go to the UN about the same time.

The Western position on Berlin is to attain greater security for the land access routes across East Germany to West Berlin, to obtain visiting rights for West Germans in East Berlin, to secure West Berlin's economic, social and cultural ties with West Germany and to remove East European economic discrimination against West Berlin.

At an otherwise short and perfunctory session, the 75th since the talks began as a four-party discussion in January, 1969, Mr. Bruce told the other side: "What is needed now is a further effort to discuss specific matters in a practical way, through all the means available to us, and in a genuinely conciliatory atmosphere."

Our Position

Asked whether "all the means" included private talks, Stephen Ledogar, the American press spokesman, said: "We don't rule out anything. It has been our position from the start to exclude nothing that would contribute to getting negotiations started."

Mr. Le refuted a specific answer as to whether North Vietnam was also disposed to engage in private talks. Such talks were held last spring and early summer between Mr. Thuy and Mr. Bruce's predecessor, Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., but they did not help in getting the conference out of the impasse it has found itself in from the beginning.

Israel Charges Egypt Moved Up Its SAMs, Calls on U.S. to Act

Cairo Claims Foe Tries to Upset Truce

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Aug. 13 (NYT)—Cairo Radio tonight accused Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan of striving to undermine the Egyptian-Israeli cease-fire through assertions of a violation of a military standstill in the Suez Canal Zone.

An "organized campaign" against the cease-fire, the broadcast said, reflected confusion in Israel arising from the Israeli government's having been compelled to accept the United States initiative for a cease-fire and settlement efforts through the United Nations.

The broadcast did not refer specifically to Gen. Dayan's charge today that anti-aircraft missiles had been moved forward into the canal zone. Official Egyptian spokesmen offered no reply to the charge.

In its announcement last Friday night about a restatement of the cease-fire, the Egyptian Foreign Ministry said that Cairo's acceptance had been based on assurances of security for the Suez Canal front and other Arab fronts.

A week ago, it was reported by the semi-official Cairo newspaper, al-Ahram, that U.S.-proposed supervision arrangements had been rejected by Castro. The plan is believed to have contained provision for overflights by Egyptian and Israeli aircraft to verify a standstill on movement of new weapons.

The next day, agreement to the cease-fire was announced after Washington had advanced an amended plan for air reconnaissance without crossing the Suez Canal.



Gen. Dayan addressing the Knesset

Greece Frees Seven Arabs

ATHENS, Aug. 13 (UPI)—The Greek government freed seven Arab terrorists today, carrying out its part of a bargain last month with six Arabs who hijacked and held a Greek jetliner in Athens.

The seven guerrillas were flown from Athens to Cairo after a formal government order declaring them "undesirables."

The next seven were scheduled to go free Aug. 22, but the government said it released them ahead of time for security reasons.

All left aboard an International Red Cross plane—as

agreed July 22 when six Arabs threatened to blow up an Olympic Airways jet and its 50 passengers unless the seven jailed Arabs were released.

The seven, including two senators, were convicted of terrorism against the Israeli airline office in which two persons were killed, and an attempted hijack of a Trans World Airlines jet.

An announcement by Premier George Papadopoulos's office after the seven left said Athens received assurances from Arab diplomats that Greece would not be used for further terrorist attacks.

Dayan Sees Peace Plan In Jeopardy

By Peter Gross

JERUSALEM, Aug. 13 (NYT)—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan publicly called on the United States today, as guarantor of the cease-fire between Egypt and Israel, to live up to its assurances and arrange for the withdrawal of Soviet missile batteries allegedly deployed in violation of the six-day-old truce.

In a carefully measured statement to the national parliament, the Knesset, Gen. Dayan confirmed in the name of the Israeli government the mounting intelligence reports that have spread dismay and consternation among Israelis since the reports were revealed abroad late yesterday.

"On the night the cease-fire went into effect," Gen. Dayan said, "the agreement was violated by the Egyptians, who advanced Egyptian and Soviet missile bases toward the Suez Canal front."

At least six SAM-2 or SAM-3 missile launchers were detected being moved in a road convoy during the first hours of the cease-fire early Saturday morning, according to Israeli sources. One of them was placed into position less than 12 miles from the canal line, these sources said.

This is not a marginal matter, Gen. Dayan said, "but one of practical military significance."

Then he added: "The Americans bear a heavy responsibility. They initiated the cease-fire, and we agreed to it only after they had informed us that the Russians would abide by the standstill."

"We cannot ignore the fact that not only is this a violation of the standstill, which is a central part of the cease-fire agreement, but of the agreement itself, as an integral part of the entire American initiative," the defense minister told reporters.

With Gen. Dayan as spokesman, therefore, the Israeli government confronted the United States with the challenge to make good on the commitments given in order to secure Israeli agreement to the formula of truce and peace talks proposed by Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

Mr. Dayan left unspoken the means by which the government expected the United States to move to restore the status quo.

Early Insistence

From the first days of the diplomatic initiative, Premier Golda Meir and other government officials have made it clear that they accepted the cease-fire proposals only in the light of "clarifications provided by the United States government."

It had never been officially specified until today that these so-called clarifications included a formal undertaking from the United States that the Soviet Union would not move to take military advantage of the cease-fire.

Gen. Dayan said that Washington's reaction to the Israeli charge would be decisive in the days ahead; intensive consultation is underway between Israel and the United States about the intelligence reports, he stated.

"We have given the Americans the details and are asking them to reciprocate the position, to bring the missile batteries back to where they were," Mr. Dayan said.

But the defense minister also said that the Israeli government, within itself, is considering what steps might have to be taken to remove what is regarded as a

U.S. Proposes Negotiations To Limit Conventional Arms

GENEVA, Aug. 13 (UPI)—The United States, noting that new steps are being taken to control the nuclear arms race, called today for negotiations on limiting conventional weapons.

U.S. delegate James F. Leonard told the Disarmament Conference that the nuclear non-proliferation treaty now is in effect and strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) with the Soviet government are under way "and we are hopeful for success in them."

"It is time, therefore, that we begin in earnest to search for ways of dealing with the threat posed to us all by the ever-increasing spread and sophistication of conventional weapons," Mr. Leonard said.

\$300 Million for Arms

World arms expenditures rose from \$129 billion to \$200 billion in 1968, he said.

"By far the greater part of these funds has been devoted to conventional armaments," Mr. Leonard said.

The United States feels that both countries exporting weapons and those buying them must show restraint. In particular, he said, arms suppliers should not export weapons to areas where hostilities take place and where such sales would increase the danger of regional conflict.

The United States, Mr. Leonard said, believes that the regional approach is one of the most promising ways to control conventional weapons. He said the United States proposes three main guidelines which may help lead to controls:

• One or more countries in a region might unilaterally undertake not to acquire certain types of expensive, technologically advanced combat equipment. This would not upset any regional balance of power.

Concessions made and promised

to the Protestant hard line that eventually erode Mr. Chichester-Clark's power and parliamentary majority.

"Law and order" is the watchword of Protestant conservatives in this province, which has for years been close to civil war. They accuse the Ulster prime minister of weakness and bumbling in the face of subversion by revolutionary Roman Catholic underground groups.

The most vociferous spokesman for the Protestant hard line are the Rev. Ian Paisley, moderator of the Free Presbyterian Church of Northern Ireland, who is at present on a preaching tour in the United States, and William Craig, a Belfast lawyer and member of the Stormont Parliament.

Mr. Craig did not attend today's caucus because he was expelled some time ago from the parliamentary Unionist party.

Agnew to Make SE Asia Visit Starting Aug. 22

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UPI)—President Nixon will send Vice-President Agnew to South Vietnam and three other Asian countries for an eight-day fact-finding trip beginning Aug. 22, the White House announced today.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said Mr. Agnew will also visit South Korea, Taiwan and Thailand.

Associated Press



COFFEE CONFERENCE—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko (left), German Chancellor Willy Brandt (center) and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin (right) engage in talks at the end of a business dinner Wednesday night.

First Time Since Truce**Israel Bombs Jordan Guerrilla Bases**

TEL AVIV, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—Israeli jets today attacked a guerrilla base in Jordan in the first Israeli air action against Jordan since the Middle East cease-fire came into force six days ago.

A military spokesman here said

the 20-minute raid followed guerrilla shelling last night of the Israeli village of Asdot Yaakov, in the North Jordan Valley.

Jordan, together with Egypt, is included in the American Middle East peace plan, but the limited

cease-fire which went into effect on the Suez Canal last Friday did not apply to Jordan since Amman had never repudiated the original six-day war cease-fire as Cairo had done.

Israeli jets have already staged three strikes against guerrilla bases in Lebanon since the cease-fire came into force, but Lebanon is not included in the plan.

Not Serious

Observers here did not regard today's air raid as serious since it had been assumed that Israel would retaliate against attacks from the guerrillas who have denounced the cease-fire and vowed to step up their activity.

When accepting the peace plan, Jordan excluded the guerrillas from any obligation to observe the cease-fire. Observers noted this would also exclude Israel from any obligation not to retaliate against guerrilla attacks.

The Israeli spokesman also announced that two guerrillas were killed and three more captured in a clash with an Israeli patrol in the Jordan Valley Tuesday.

Weapons and explosives were found on the guerrillas who belonged to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine for the Palestinian people.

This formulation seems bound to aggrieve the Soviet Union, but whether Moscow can do anything about it is another matter.

Purpose Analyzed

Some U.S. sources suggest that North Vietnam may be building a barrier against an anticipated U.S.-South Vietnamese push for a cease-fire in South Vietnam in the deadlocked Paris peace talks.

South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu on July 31 discussed at length proposals for a cease-fire acceptable to Saigon, but noted that "in fact, our delegation has thus far not advanced any concrete cease-fire proposal at the Paris talks." Mr. Thieu then also conceded, however, that any cease-fire he would accept would most probably be unacceptable to Hanoi. Nevertheless, such an offer is an option open to the allies, as evidence of "flexibility" in Paris, perhaps timed to the congressional election campaign in the United States this autumn.

There were no Israeli casualties, he added.

During his visit, the king and the Egyptian leader will discuss the latest developments in the Middle East crisis, the announcement said.

Hussein to Visit Egypt Next Week

CAIRO, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—King Hussein of Jordan will arrive in Egypt next Thursday for talks with President Gamal Abdel Nasser, it was officially announced today.

For the past three days, Israeli warplanes have raided suspected commando concentrations in the southeast corner of Lebanon.

Text of Cease-Fire Accord, As Revealed by Jerusalem

ROMA, Aug. 13 (NYT).—The report is the text, in the English original, of the cease-fire arrangement between Israel and the United Arab Republic, written by United States representatives after consultations with the two sides, as read to the Israeli Knesset by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan:

"—Israel and the U.A.R. will observe cease-fire effective at 2200 GMT Friday, Aug. 7.

B—Both sides will stop all incursions and all firing, on the ground and in the air, across the cease-fire line.

C—Both sides will refrain from changing the military status quo within zones extending 50 kilometers (31 miles) to the east and the west of the cease-fire line. Neither side will introduce or construct any new military installations in these zones. Activities within the zones will be limited to the maintenance of existing instal-

lations at their present sites and positions, and to the rotation and supply of forces presently within the zones.

D—For purposes of verifying observance of the cease-fire, each side will rely on its own national means, including reconnaissance aircraft, which will be free to operate without interference up to 10 kilometers (6.2 miles) from cease-fire line on its own side of that line.

E—Each side may avail itself as appropriate of all UN machinery in reporting alleged violations to each other of the cease-fire and of the military standstill.

F—Both sides will abide by the Geneva Convention of 1949 relative to the treatment of prisoners of war and will accept the assistance of the International Committee of the Red Cross in carrying out their obligations under that convention.

Won't Deter Guerrillas, Jordan Says**Plans No Showdown With the Resistance**

AMMAN, Jordan, Aug. 13 (UPI).—Jordan today said it would not stop Palestinian guerrillas from launching attacks against Israel and denied it planned a showdown with the resistance movement.

"The Jordanian government has no intention of moving against the Palestinians," Anton Atallah, Jordan's foreign minister, said in an interview. "It is absolutely not true."

He said Jordan had no intention of trying to stop the guerrillas from launching attacks against Israel, though Jordan itself has accepted a 90-day Middle East cease-fire, in its sixth day today.

"We certainly will not try to force them to stop shooting," Mr. Atallah said. "We will use dialogue and persuasion. We can't do more than that. You can't expect us to plunge Jordan into chaos and turmoil for the sake of Israel."

The guerrillas have rejected both the cease-fire and America's peace proposals.

Syrian Commandos Threatened

BEIRUT, Aug. 13 (NYT).—The Syrian regime reported today that Israeli air strikes in southern Lebanon posed a "very serious threat" to the operations of Saiga, the commando organization supported by the Syrian Ba'athist

SAIGA, one of the largest guerrilla groups, has assumed particular importance lately amid signs that other more independent organizations face crippling of funds and arms.

The report was in the Damascus newspaper Al-Ba'ath, which speaks for Syria's ruling Ba'ath party. The paper said the Suez cease-fire had made it possible for "the Zionists . . . to turn their Phantom to strike against the commandos."

In the Senate vote, members of the four center-left coalition parties gave Mr. Colombo 174 votes while he was opposed by 113 votes from the right and left-wing opposition parties. In the Chamber of Deputies, the new government had polled 345 votes to 231 in balloting yesterday.

Despite comfortable majorities in both houses and a conscious effort by alliance spokesmen to reassure the country and each other about the new-found solidity of the center-left, many observers believe Mr. Colombo's tenure may prove as short as that of the preceding center-left cabinet. It held office 100 days and fell apart because of the year-old feud between the Socialists and the Social Democrats over the Socialists' flirtation with the influential Communist party.

Problem Continues

The 50-year-old Socialist Democratic premier, parliamentary experts say, has not really solved this dispute. He has patched it over by pledging his national government to take a strong anti-Communist position.

House Defeats Veto by Nixon

(Continued from Page 1)

blatant and stern military threat.

Israel's basic objection to the limited 90-day truce proposed as part of Mr. Rogers's formula for opening peace talks was that it could permit the Egyptians and their Soviet allies to embark upon a military buildup, relieved of the pressure of daily Israeli bombardment of the canal zone.

Specifically, the Israelis feared a moving forward of the sophisticated missile air defense system, which has been 20 miles or more west of the canal. Once the canal itself became in range of the Soviet-supplied missiles, Israeli air superiority over the canal would be threatened and an amphibious crossing by the Israelis' foes would become militarily feasible, Israel felt.

Reliable Israeli sources provided this chronology of what has been going on, unknown to the public, since the cease-fire came into effect:

• About 3 or 4 a.m. Saturday—with the cease-fire in effect only since midnight—Israeli aircraft on reconnaissance missions spotted the SAM missile batteries in a road convoy advancing toward the canal.

• The United States was immediately informed of the spotting. The reply from Washington was tentative. American reconnaissance confirmed that there were missiles in the forward positions, but there was no firm evidence that they had not been in those locations before the cease-fire took effect.

• Sunday evening, Israeli time, the decision was made that the ambassador to the United States, Yitzhak Rabin, who had returned to Jerusalem only two days before expecting to remain for a brief leave, should fly back to Washington immediately.

• He left Monday morning, armed with Israeli reconnaissance photographs taken at 3:30 Friday afternoon, before the cease-fire, showing that the movements were indeed new.

Mr. Dayan read to the Knesset the hitherto unpublished agreement for the cease-fire. The United States, he said, "presented us with a draft of the agreement, to which we made our comments, and thereafter we received a version which the United States said had been agreed upon with the Egyptians."

This agreement specified that there could be no change in the military status quo, including the introduction or construction of new military installations, within zones extending 50 kilometers on either side of the canal.

U.S. Doubts Breakoff

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP).—A State Department spokesman expressed doubt today that the proposed Mideast peace talks would be derailed by today's developments.

Press officer Robert J. McCloskey said the United States had reached no conclusions yet about Israel's charge that Egypt violated the truce by an anti-aircraft missile buildup. "We're still looking into the matter," he said.

When asked whether the development might slow the effort of United Nations mediator Gunnar Jarring in formally opening the peace talks, Mr. McCloskey replied: "I shouldn't think so."

United Press International

HOME IS WHERE THE PAD IS—Unbowed by over-crowded hotels in Cesenatico, this Italian youth made



HOME IS WHERE THE PAD IS—Unbowed by over-crowded hotels in Cesenatico, this Italian youth made do with what he had: he placed his rubber boat atop his car and all night long paddled his own canoe.

Parliament Begins Recess**Colombo Wins Final Approval From Senate for New Cabinet**

By Alfred Friendly Jr.

ROME, Aug. 13 (NYT).—Italy's new premier, Emilio Colombo, and his cabinet, the country's 32d government since the fall of fascism won their final vote of confidence in the Senate tonight, formally ending a six-week government crisis and permitting the legislators to begin a five-week summer vacation.

In the Senate vote, members of the four center-left coalition parties gave Mr. Colombo 174 votes while he was opposed by 113 votes from the right and left-wing opposition parties. In the Chamber of Deputies, the new government had polled 345 votes to 231 in balloting yesterday.

Despite comfortable majorities in both houses and a conscious effort by alliance spokesmen to reassure the country and each other about the new-found solidity of the center-left, many observers believe Mr. Colombo's tenure may prove as short as that of the preceding center-left cabinet. It held office 100 days and fell apart because of the year-old feud between the Socialists and the Social Democrats over the Socialists' flirtation with the influential Communist party.

Problem Continues

The 50-year-old Socialist Democratic premier, parliamentary experts say, has not really solved this dispute. He has patched it over by pledging his national government to take a strong anti-Communist position.

GM Settles With Nader

(Continued from Page 1)

company to abuse the judicial process with endless delay in order to deny adjudication of rights. This was done through a strategy of attrition subsidized by the company's depthless corporate treasury."

The statement by Mr. Nader said that the \$425,000 will be used to set up a "continuous legal monitoring of General Motors activities in such fields as public housing, transport, education and health care at a time when the government wishes to cut its spending to reduce the inflationary pressures on the economy."

Only a Beginning

In a footnote to the printed statement, Mr. Nader added: "This is only fitting and necessary, but certainly not enough. General Motors is too large for any one effort. It will require the commitment and pressure of shareholders, motorists and government agencies, ranging from anti-trust to safety to pollution-control activities, to begin to humanize a worldwide corporation which grosses more in one year than the entire economy of Brazil."

Last spring Mr. Nader guided, but did not take part in, an effort to muster shareholder support for establishing a consumer-interest panel at GM and to elect three "consumer representatives" to the GM board of directors. Both efforts were defeated by wide margins, but they stirred a great deal of controversy among large GM shareholders, especially universities and charitable foundations.

At that time Mr. Nader said that his suit against the company prevented him from taking an active part in the campaign.

In his statement, Mr. Nader also revealed that a staff of 12 lawyers has established the Public Interest Research Group, which will help bring to public attention, in precise ways, how the interests of the governed will continue to be disregarded until the governed take an interest in how they are governed, manipulated and harmed by corporate injustices directly or through the mechanisms of indentured government."

He said that part of the proceeds of the settlement would be used to "to sharpen citizen awareness of the irreplaceable and non-delegable necessity for lasting citizen involvement."

The invasion-of-privacy suit also leveled charges at two detective agencies, Gillen Associates and Fidelfacts, Inc. Mr. Nader's attorneys today said their settlement also included those two firms, although all of the money will be paid by General Motors.

The suit charged that the detectives questioned Mr. Nader's neighbors and associates about his personal habits. In addition, Mr. Nader filed a suit against GM seeking \$7 million in punitive damages. His attorneys said today that the suit has been discontinued.

According to a West German official, all were duly processed except the application of this correspondent. "They returned your passport but kept the three photos," the official added.

A call was placed to the Soviet Embassy consular section in suburban Rolandseck. Mr. Budayev answered and the following conversation ensued:

"Hello, I would like to have my three passport pictures back."

"We haven't got them. They were sent to Moscow."

"But why, after you rejected my visa application?"

"Perhaps we like your face," replied Mr. Budayev.

"Nevertheless I would like to have them back."

"We don't have good conditions with Moscow."

"Couldn't you write to Moscow for them?"

"Perhaps we could pay for them," suggested Mr. Budayev.

"How's that again?"

"Pay for them."

"Well . . . all right."

"How much?" demanded Mr. Budayev.

"Let's say, six marks."

"All right. Come by."

An hour later, in reply to a ring, a buzzer opened the door of the Soviet Consulate. A tall, slender young man appeared in the hallway opposite a small display of Lenin pictures. The conversation resumed.

WEATHER

ALGARVE, Portugal . . . Unavailable

AMSTERDAM, Holland . . . 78 sunny

ATHENS, Greece . . . 74 sunny

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia . . . 76 sunny

BERLIN, Federal Republic of Germany . . . 72 sunny

BUDAPEST, Hungary . . . 78 Party closed

CAGLIARI, Italy . . . 81 sunny

CASABLANCA, Morocco . . . 76 cloudy

COPENHAGEN, Denmark . . . 74 sunny

DUBLIN, Ireland . . . 75 80 showers

EDINBURGH, Scotland . . . 76 very cloudy

FLORENCE, Italy . . . 78 cloudy

FRANKFURT, Germany . . . 74 sunny

GRENoble, France . . . 72 73 cloudy

Helsinki, Finland . . . 71 70 cloudy

ISTANBUL, Turkey . . . 77 78 cloudy

LAS PALMAS, Spain . . . 74 75 sunny

LIMA, Peru . . . 74 75 fair

LISBON, Portugal . . . 74 75 fair

MOSCOW, Russia . . . 77 78 cloudy

MUNICH, Germany . . . 72 73 cloudy

10.6% Increase Over '68

Crime Risk for Each American Doubled in 10 Years, FBI Says

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UPI)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation reported yesterday that every American's risk of becoming the victim of a serious crime has more than doubled in the last decade.

In its annual report on the state of crime, the FBI said that nearly 5 million known crimes were committed in 1969. The crime rate, or number of crimes to each 100,000 persons, was 2,471, a 10.8 percent increase over 1968 and a 14.8 percent increase over 1960.

But, in a 185-page book crammed with facts and figures about all sorts of crime, there was little to explain why crimes have increased so rapidly since 1960.

The crime rate in the early years of the 1960s was relatively low and even dropped in some cases.

Nixon Assailed By Lindsay Over Crime

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13 (UPI)—New York Mayor John V. Lindsay yesterday criticized the Nixon administration for "talking tough" about crime but failing to follow through with an effective campaign to fight it.

In a speech to the American Bar Association convention, Mr. Lindsay said the administration should close "the vast distance between anti-crime rhetoric and the reality of crime control."

"Washington talks about unsafe streets and juvenile crime and drug abuse," he said. "Then it respects far less money than Congress has authorized" to federal aid to help combat crime.

"Washington talks about the dangers of recidivism, then it proposes a system of preventive detention that, according to its own studies, will not work," Mr. Lindsay said.

The New York mayor, who has quarreled with his state capitol as well as with Washington about allocation of funds under the 1968 State's Acts, said that talking tough "may satisfy some psyches longing, it may permit us to vent our anger and frustration, but it will win no victories over crime."

Mr. Lindsay spoke at a symposium on the problems of the coming decade. He received loud applause from an audience of 2,500 when he assailed U.S. spending priorities—"\\$80 billion for defense and war abroad, less than \\$50 million for safety in our streets at home."

McGeorge Bundy, president of the Ford Foundation, later told the symposium he agreed with Mr. Lindsay that defense costs were too high, but said that as the Vietnam war winds down, military spending can be reduced by \\$5 billion to \\$10 billion each year.

Burger Urged Reform

LAKE OF THE OZARKS, Mo., Aug. 13 (Reuters)—Chief Justice Warren Burger urged the country's governors to move prison reform to the top of their priority list.

In an address to the National Governors' Conference here, Mr. Burger said that state prison systems were "breeding anti-social people."

He told the governors he realized it would be hard for them to bear down on prison reform when demands stress other issues such as pollution, transportation, welfare and education.

Mrs. Kasabian Declared Free; Still Testifying at Tate Trial

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 13 (UPI)—Mrs. Kasabian was declared a free woman today in return for telling her story of the killing at the Tate and La Bianca homes and accusing the Manson "family."

However, she was still testifying and was expected to stay on the witness stand through tomorrow but she no longer had to go back to the jail where she has been held since last November.

Her attorney said that the Los Angeles Police Department would assign an around-the-clock guard for her and accompany her to and from her lodgings, the whereabouts of which were kept secret.

Although she admitted she was present at both of the slayings, Judge Charles H. Older signed papers formally dropping seven charges of murder against her in response to a prosecution agreement to grant her immunity.

Mrs. Kasabian was asked on the witness stand about the dropping of the charges and what she thought it meant.

Don't Feel Free

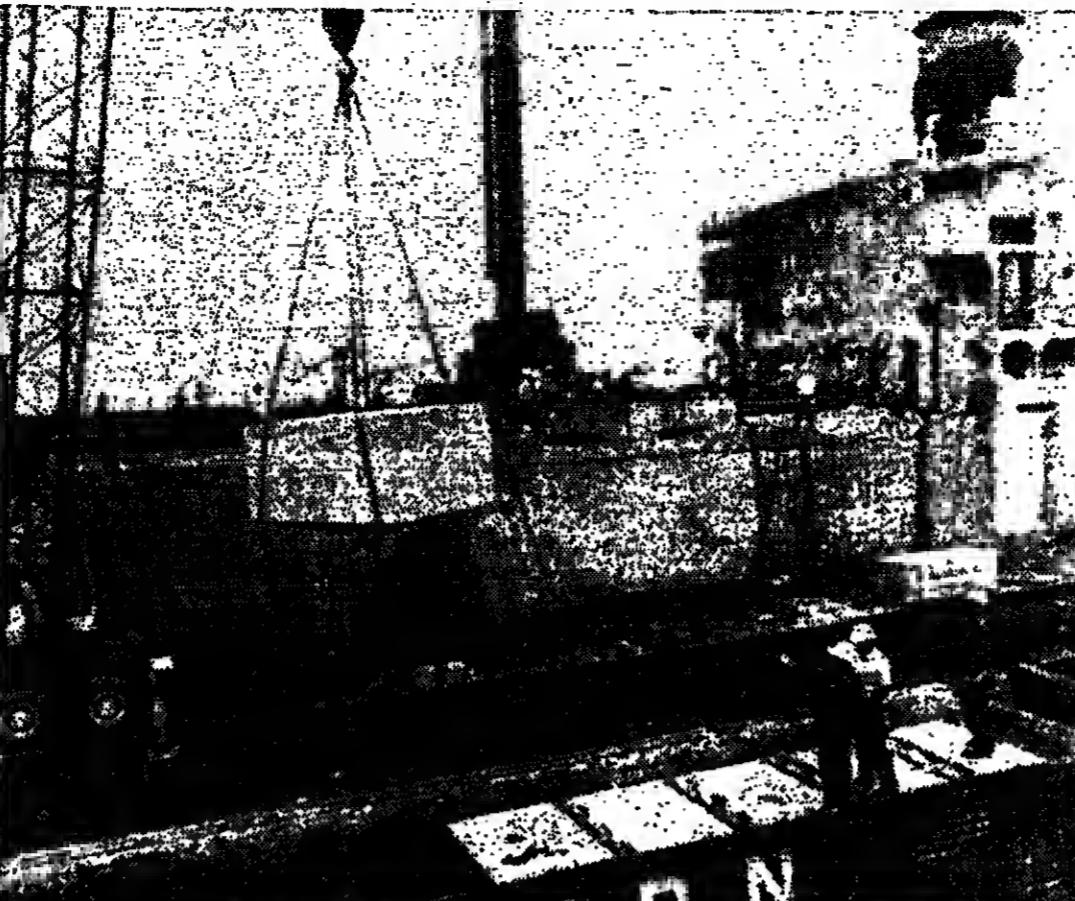
"Everyone says I'm a free woman but I don't feel free," she said.

Charles Manson, his shirtless out, long hair uncombed and beard stringy around his face, appeared briefly on the witness stand during the morning to protest "harassment" in jail by the sheriff's department.

Manson got only so far as taking the oath and spelling out his name when his attorney, Irving Karp,

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Associated Press
ON THE LAST 282 MILES—Concrete blocks containing nerve gas rockets being loaded onto a Liberty ship at Sunny Point, N.C., for scattering in the Atlantic Ocean.

Army Unsure What Nerve Gas Will Do in Sea

By Sanford J. Ungar

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UPI)—A spokesman for the FBI maintained, however, that more reports of crime would not substantially change the picture. He also said that improved reporting methods had not magnified the statistics on increased crime. Some legal observers disputed this, contending that better reporting has identified more crimes but not necessarily such a rapid rise in crime.

In any event, the FBI report yesterday presented a perspective and profile of crime in the nation.

In 1969, an estimated 14,850 murders were committed, more than the 9,414 men killed in the war in Indochina, but far less than the 56,400 pedestrians and riders who died in traffic accidents.

As in most earlier years, murders rose gradually through the year to a peak in December. "Most murders," the report said, "are committed by relatives of the victim or persons acquainted with the victim."

Social Problem

"It follows, therefore, that criminal homicide is, to a major extent, a national social problem beyond police prevention," the FBI said. Only 27 percent of the murders were connected with other crimes such as robbery, rape or gangland slayings.

Similarly, most aggravated assaults occur within the family unit, or among neighbors or acquaintances," the report said. But the police had difficulty in obtaining convictions because the victim was unwilling to testify against his assailant. About four out of ten defendants were acquitted or had their cases dismissed.

Hate, which was committed most often in big cities, rose 17 percent last year and was up 33 percent over 1968. "This offense is probably one of the most under-reported crimes, due primarily to fear and/or embarrassment on the part of the victims," the FBI said.

"Robbery was up 13 percent over 1968 and 160 percent over 1960. But bank robbery dropped 1 percent and the average loss in bank robberies decreased from \\$5,200 to \\$4,500. Robberies in the street, gas stations, stores and homes, however, were all up."

Burglary, or unlawful entry to commit a felony, was the single most frequently committed crime. Record highs occurred in the last half of 1968, with December being the peak.

Mrs. Kasabian Declared Free; Still Testifying at Tate Trial

rekt, objected to the district attorney's office being present during the hearing. He said the case should be argued by the county counsel's office.

Judge Older instantly agreed and announced there would be a week's postponement of the hearing on the motion. Mr. Kanarek appeared stunned.

"But, your honor, we are seeking immediate relief," he began, but Judge Older had already left the bench.

Manson claimed in a motion to the court that he was forced to disrobe and dress again several times each day. He said his "bodily cavities" were repeatedly searched and that he was forced to walk up and down a jail hallway until he was exhausted.

Always Listening

He said a deputy was always within listening distance when he conferred with his lawyer and that all of the communications he wrote were inspected by sheriff's officers.

Mrs. Kasabian, on the witness stand for the 14th day, was cross-examined further by defense lawyer Ronald Hughes.

She acknowledged that her ability to recall events and emotions often was impaired after getting "stoned" on drugs.

Mr. Hughes asked her about walking hand in hand on a beach with Manson the night before the Tate murders and just after they had driven away from the home of Leno La Bianca.

"Were you in love with him still then?" Mr. Hughes asked.

"I don't know really how I felt. He gave me good feelings, I guess." "Did you think he was a murderer?"

Mr. Kanarek objected and was sustained by the judge.

She testified she believed she was able to communicate with outside the continental limits of the United States. The Star becomes the 18th newspaper in the chain.

"Were you controlled by Mr.

coffin the VX lies and that some of its scientific advisers never knew that VX was included in the shipment.

The Army said it will not go ahead with the dumping, set for Tuesday, until the court decides.

Environmental Defense Fund lawyers also claimed it would be safer to scuttle the ship in a deep-water pocket off the coast of Venezuela.

They said the water in that pocket is stagnant and the deteriorating gas when it seeped out from the coffins, would not harm marine life.

In addition to detonating the coffin inside a silo, the lawyers also suggested surrounding the coffins with strong

alkaline solutions in a ship's hold, scuttling the ship and then decontaminating the sunken craft.

The Army argued that its scientists had explored all possible methods of disposing of the deadly gas, and had found that rail transportation from the storage depots in Alabama and Kentucky to the Atlantic coast and disposal at sea would pose the least risk to the public.

The Army lawyers said that the U.S. Surgeon General's Office was informed of the Army plan, made a few additional recommendations and found it was safe and feasible.

The Army said the site off the Florida coast was chosen because of its depth and also because it was away from the Gulf Stream. Any gas which escaped from the coffins would remain generally in the area.

A still secret memo, obtained by at least one legislator, shows why the Army decided to leave abruptly, holes and all.

Gen. Alfred D. Starbird, the Army manager of President Nixon's Safeguard ABM—as well as the Sentinel before it—decided that any work on the North Andover site would make it look as if the two systems were not really any different after all—as some critics were charging last year.

Census Bureau Computers Change U.S. Forecast for Year 2000

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UPI)—With early returns from this year's census emerging from the computers, the Census Bureau decided yesterday that it had drastically overestimated future population growth in America.

The bureau announced that it was reducing its estimate of population in the year 2000 to between 266 million and 270 million because of a sharp drop in the birth rate after 1963. Only three years ago, the estimate had been 283 million (to 361 million), based on birth rates in 1960-63.

The bureau reported that the birth rate in 1968 was the lowest in U.S. history.

All such population projections are based on assumptions about births, deaths and immigration in the years ahead. They may prove to be grossly inaccurate because it is impossible to predict future attitudes toward family size and its effect on the environment or to predict effects of possible abortion law changes.

Attitude changes in the late 1960s and possibly the increased use of contraceptives led to the new projections.

In the early years of the last decade, birth rates were relatively high. If they had continued at that level—3.35 children for each woman during her child-bearing years—the population of the United States in the year 2000 would have been 361 million.

Army May Be Able to Use Abandoned Road to Nowhere

By George C. Wilson

NORTH ANDOVER, Mass., Aug. 13 (UPI)—The Army, with yesterday's favorable Senate antiballistic missile system vote, is free to deal with the road to nowhere it built in this little town.

The road was supposed to lead to the radar for former President Johnson's Sentinel missile defense. The radar was to guard Boston.

But then a big proportion of the public decided that having such hardware nearby was an outrage and proposed the idea so vehemently that President Nixon backed away from defenses close to cities. He called his system SafeGuard.

Work stopped on the North Andover site 19 months ago. The construction gangs went away without either finishing the road or filling in the huge craters the Army contractor had dug in the nearby woods.

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Voting Tied In

One part of the Starbird memo ties the suspension of the road work directly to the voting in Congress on the Safeguard ABM. It is my intent to authorize its resumption after completion of the House action on the defense authorization bill," Gen. Starbird wrote, in discussing the findings.

The findings of the three-man British team were cabled to the Foreign Office here. British authorities are expected to decide tomorrow whether to publish the findings.

Jumbo Stops at Gander

GANDER, Newfoundland, Aug. 13 (AP)—A Pan American Boeing-747 jumbo jet with 361 persons aboard was forced to land here last night because of an oil leak. The passengers stayed in hotels overnight before leaving early today aboard two Boeing-707s.

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GOP Chooses Slate in First Conn. Primary

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 13 (AP)—

Republicans nominated Rep. Thomas J. Meskill for governor and Rep. Lowell P. Weicker Jr. for the Senate yesterday in the first statewide primary in Connecticut's history.

The Meskill-Weicker combination was the choice of the state party leadership and the state convention to lead the GOP ticket in November.

Rep. Meskill overwhelmed the more liberal state Senate minority leader, Wallace Barnes, while Rep. Weicker defeated conservative state Sen. John M. Lipton by a narrow margin.

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A Challenge to the Senate

The matter of extending American base rights in Spain would not have become the bitter executive-legislative issue that it is had not the administration used trickery to slip the extension through. To be sure, its trickery was successful at least in the short run. The State Department did fake the Senate out badly, refusing to testify publicly and candidly, throwing Mr. Fulbright off balance with an allegation that he was leaking confidential information to the press, and then rushing through the signing of an "executive agreement" before it could either be discussed publicly or specifically approved by the Senate in terms of a treaty. In the longer run, however, the administration—to say nothing of the country—may regret the clever little coup, if not for some contingency that may arise over Spain, then surely for its impairment of Senate-administration trust.

The basic situation is that the administration, in order to gain continued use of military bases of questionable worth, entered secretly into a five-year pact to provide Spain with an arms-and-aid package worth hundreds of millions of dollars and with some kind of a security guarantee as well.

What kind of guarantee? Was it necessary? Was the price right? These were precisely the questions the Senate wanted to ask and the administration chose to duck. By giving contrast, even as it was refusing to submit this highly important measure for Senate consideration, it was submitting an American-Mexican treaty for—wow—"recovery of returned or stolen archeological, historical and cultural property."

The administration contends, of course,

that the extension agreement contains no "commitment" to Spain's defense such as would justify embodying in treaty form. Perhaps. So uncertain was the administration of its case, however, that it refused to make it publicly. The agreement commits each country to "support the defense system of the other"—language so vague it cries out for the kind of amplification only a Senate hearing could produce.

The agreement also creates a joint defense committee whose American member is the supreme commander of NATO—again, an arrangement that raises any number of delicate questions about the obligations of the United States. It is no comfort to learn some Spaniards believe that in effect Washington will be paying Spain handsomely—to receive a NATO security guarantee, one that the Franco regime could not hope to receive directly at NATO's hands and one that it would have to pay for if it did. Can there be a more alarming signal on this agreement that that Mendel Rivers congratulated the State Department for making it?

Sen. Fulbright has now called upon the State Department to testify on the agreement before the Foreign Relations Committee. He reserves the possibility of undertaking to amend the pending defense procurement bill so as to cut off funds for implementing the agreement. He can scarcely do less and maintain any pretense of recovering for the Senate its constitutional function of approving or disapproving foreign commitments which have a vital bearing on war and peace.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Now It's Moscow's Move

After he had signed the treaty with the Soviet Union in the Kremlin, Willy Brandt said: "I think this is not only the end of an era but also a very good beginning."

The West German chancellor was justified in his modest claim. It was not the time or place for him to add the obvious: Whether that good start now leads to genuine detentes in Europe depends almost entirely on the Kremlin.

To get this treaty, the Soviet Union gave up little except its slanderous long-term propaganda campaign against West Germany. It was Bonn that retreated substantially from many positions it had clung to throughout the 21-year life of the federal republic, though as Brandt said, in his broadcast on his return home, "Nothing is lost with this treaty that was not gambled away long ago."

This immediate benefit for Bonn must be an easing of access to West Berlin and expanded relations—including easier travel—between East and West Germany. Soviet willingness to nudge the East German Communist regime on both these counts will

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Nixon's Pollution Report

Fearing an "ecological disaster," Mr. Nixon issues another alarm warning in defense of the environment. At the same time, two special trains loaded with nerve gas rockets headed for the coast of Florida...

While the U.S. President stresses his determination to fight pollution, the American Army runs the risk of seriously polluting part of the Atlantic coasts. On the one hand, intentions are expressed; on the other, facts contradict them. This contradiction is innate to modern industrial civilization...

The paradox in this case is that, to get rid of particularly deadly weapons, the United States apparently cannot avoid accelerating the "ecological disaster" with which it says it is threatened.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

The Inflation Epidemic

It comes as no surprise, although as some consolation, that the inflationary epidemic affecting the Common Market is as serious as it is in Britain.

To do the Common Market Commission justice, it has been warning the member states since July 1969 of the need to combat inflation and has made specific proposals to this effect. But the measures taken by member governments have in general fallen far short of the commission's suggestions.

It was not until last month that the finance ministers of the Six finally adopted a commission paper calling for strict credit and budgetary policies intended to damp down internal demand and fight cost inflation.

To what extent these policies will be applied, however, remains to be seen. It would not be the first time that economic recommendations have been unanimously adopted by the Six and then been ignored.

—From the *Financial Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 14, 1895

LONDON—Leopold, the King of the Belgians, visited the Colonial Office privately yesterday morning, attended by the Belgian Minister, and had an informal interview with Mr. Chamberlain, who afterwards returned. His Majesty's visit at Burlington Hotel, Cook Street. After leaving the Colonial Office the King visited Mr. A.J. Balfour at the Treasury. His Majesty left London for the Continent shortly after five o'clock last evening.

Fifty Years Ago

August 14, 1920

NEW YORK—Answering an appeal by Southern California lemon-growers, who declared they are threatened with ruin because of the influx of Sicilian lemons, Senator Harding said that American markets cannot be surrendered to foreign producers however kindly disposed this country may be toward its allies. He declared that one of the big issues of the Presidential campaign coming up is the urgent need of a high protective tariff immediately.



Tackling the TV Phenomenon

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON—It may well be that the House gave such thunderous approval to limiting campaign spending on television because members thought it would help protect them from rich challengers. It may also be that the Democratic Congress is moving this bill along because it clears the way for television debates between the Presidential contenders in 1972. Even so, the reform bill is a good day's work that will have far more important effects than these temporary and limited matters.

As for Presidential debates, Nixon will not always be in office and the removal of the equal-time restriction, which will make such debates almost certain, could come back to haunt the Democrats in the future. In 1964, after all, it was Lyndon B. Johnson who successfully restrained a Democratic Congress from making debates possible against a Republican challenger; this is obviously a cyclical advantage that will even out over the long haul.

The great thing is that House and Senate now have passed—although they have yet to agree on the scope of the measure—a bill that would drastically reduce the cost of television campaigning while putting a virtually self-enforcing limitation on the amount any one candidate could spend. That amount would be determined at the rate of seven cents (three and a half in primaries) per vote cast for the same office in the previous election. It would have a self-enforcing effect because violations could be easily discerned by opposing candidates and the press; and because broadcasters would require candidates to affirm with each time purchase that they were a major equalizer.

Not all incumbents are poorer than their challengers, anyway. If the bill has given effect in time for the 1970 elections, for instance, Gov. Rockefeller of New York would be sharply restricted in what otherwise, no doubt, he would spend on TV. It is a reasonable bet that Lyndon B. Johnson who successfully restrained a Democratic Congress from making debates possible against a Republican challenger, this is obviously a cyclical advantage that will even out over the long haul.

The recent trend, moreover, has been toward more and more TV campaigning at ever-rising cost, with no limit in sight, so that only the wealthy or those with ready access to the wallets of the wealthy could reasonably expect to win major office. Reopening the political arena to those without access to fat-cat money will be a major equalizer.

The National Committee for an Effective Congress, a strong force in development of the present bill, is already at work on further legislation to strengthen requirements for disclosing the names of large political contributors, an area of persistent abuse. This is important, for although the limit on TV spending will sharply reduce campaign costs, huge sums will be required and men with an interest will stand ready to provide them.

And there remains the long-standing need for a program to encourage the small political contributor—perhaps through tax incentives.

Even more important, the door has barely been opened on the difficult area of equality of access to television—the question whether Congress or the opposition party or both, perhaps even others, should have the same general opportunity as the President to use this powerful medium. If that question is not settled quickly and responsibly, as Sen. Muskie said the other day, "this phenomenon called television can virtually destroy the checks and balances so carefully established by our constitution."

Contributions

Since the reform act also assures Presidential debates, it takes a long step toward full and fair utilization of television for political campaigning—which is to say, in the broadest sense, for political education. Nevertheless, a great deal more needs to be done.

Palestinians

I read with interest the article by a young Palestinian, Mr. F. Turki, in the Herald Tribune of August 10. As a business executive who has lived many years in the Middle East I have the following comments:

The ethnic distinction made to the effect that Palestinians are a different people as compared to the other Arabs is incorrect. They are Christian or Moslem Arabs; as a matter of fact, as we now call Palestine or Israel was mainly an empty desert since the Romans chased the Jews out, the main influx of "Palestinians" started at the end of the last century.

It is true that the "Palestinians" are a highly intelligent group, especially in comparison with Syrian and Iraqi Arabs, but that is not because they are a separate entity, but because they were under British mandate (while the others were under French rule or independent), as a result a higher rate of literacy existed.

I would like to have Mr. Turki explain the proverb, "Palestine is the sand under Tel Aviv," as in my opinion the Jews deserve the nation of Israel because they built it with their blood and sweat. Why did not the "Palestinians" develop this territory of deserts and malaria-ridden swamps?

It is also not true that the "Palestinians" or other Arabs were so tolerant toward the Jews. The Hebrew and Tiberius massacres of Jews who lived there since Biblical times happened long before the immigration of European Jews. Also during World War II, while the Jews fought on the side of the Allies; the Arabs, including their elite "Palestinians" had, under the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, two divisions fighting on the side of the Nazis.

It is also a fabrication that the "Palestinians" were driven out. Jews had been buying, buying parcels of land and under constant attacks of their "tolerant" Arab neighbors developed there.

When after World War II, the Allies, including Russia, granted statehood to a tiny part of what is now called Israel, the surrounding Arab states disregarded the United Nations decision and attacked the new state. They asked all Arabs to leave Israel or be destroyed with the Jews. Those Arabs who stayed are still there. The ones that left were not allowed to return. As a matter of fact a large tribe of Arabs, called the Druse, have complete Israeli citizen rights, are represented together with other Arabs, in the Israeli parliament and are members of the Israeli Army.

I have seen during a recent vacation in Israel such incidents as a car with men wearing Arab costumes giving a lift to Israeli soldiers and in Eilat I saw similarly garbed men dining in a luxurious restaurant, while Jews in Arab countries have been imprisoned or hanged.

One more question: Mr. Turki claims that the Palestinians were

Message to Moscow In Senate ABM Vote

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—The Senate voted Wednesday to send a message to Moscow offering a chance of an arms-limitation agreement or a continuing strategic nuclear arms race.

This was the essence of the 52-to-47 vote rejecting the Cooper-Hart amendment, which would have halted expansion of the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile program that the Nixon administration has sought as a "bargaining chip" at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

The Vienna phase of those talks will formally end Friday. The decision to close the Vienna phase was made after Moscow sent to its delegation its approval of the projected communiqué. That joint Soviet-American statement will say that the two sides have made progress in considering how to curb the major components of the strategic nuclear arms race and that they will meet again in Helsinki in an effort to reach a formal agreement.

Ironically, the closest thing to a statement of just what is in the Nixon administration's mind in pushing the "bargaining chip" argument came on Tuesday from a senator who voted Wednesday for both the Cooper-Hart amendment and the Hughes amendment, also defeated, which would have halted all work on Safeguard.

Balanced Team

Without revealing his source, Sen. Jacob Javits, R., N.Y., said that it has been explained to me that the Soviet negotiating team represents a coalition of interests having diverse reasons for wanting a SALT agreement. It is said that the Soviet negotiating coalition is a delicately constructed one and that the element representing the military is the most reluctant and suspicious element.

The group representing the Soviet Union's military viewpoint is said to be interested primarily in halting the development of an American ABM system. Presumably—using the "worst case" war-gaming approach—the Soviet strategic planners place a higher efficacy factor on Safeguard's capabilities than our own scientific community does.

"Accordingly, it is contended that the Soviet military component, which is prominently represented in the Soviet negotiating team, might lose interest in achieving a SALT agreement if the Safeguard system is killed off in the Senate. The deflection of the Soviet military element could disrupt the delicately constructed Soviet

negotiating consensus and thus jeopardize an agreement otherwise desired by other elements of the Soviet hierarchy."

Hard-Nosed

All this indeed fits the verdict of those who have patiently labored at the Vienna conference. The Soviet military representatives have clearly been the hard-nosed parties in the Kremlin's delegation. The Foreign Ministry and scientific members of the delegation have seemed far more willing to come to terms.

Much has been written, but little is really known, about the power of the Red Army marshals in the decision making by the Politburo, which has no military members. That the marshals have much influence is beyond doubt. But how much is crucial in relation to the arms talks and a lot of other problems.

The American aim is to build a deal around a swap of Safeguard for a ceiling on the huge Soviet SS-6 missiles. So far, the Kremlin has yet to agree to a limitation on the SS-6s or at least it has not let the American delegates know whether it has.

There appears to be a lingering feeling here that some Red Army marshals, and perhaps some Kremlin ideologues as well, want to go beyond the rough nuclear parity the Soviet Union now has with the United States and try for superiority.

Question Raised

A recent report by the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University in Washington raises this question, asking whether a significant element in the Soviet leadership thinks superiority is a feasible goal and that its achievement will transfer the initiative to Moscow and bring about a reversal of roles between the two global powers.

It is for these reasons that the administration last night was gloating over the defeat of the Cooper-Hart amendment and was hoping that an amendment offered by Sen. Edward Brooke, R., Mass., also will be defeated.

Thus, if Safeguard comes through Congress unscathed—except for elimination of the anti-Chinese area defense section—the men in the Kremlin will have a couple of months to decide how determined the Americans really are to force a choice between a pact to curb the arms race and an unlimited escalation into a new generation of costly weapons systems.

Letters

starving on United Nations rations. Where did the money come from to enable them to have \$2,000 university graduates? How do they obtain the funds to buy the enormous quantity of arms?

A.V.A.

Braine-le-Comte, Belgium.

The emotional outburst of Mr. Turki (HT Aug. 10) is no excuse for fact distortion. How many Palestinian Arabs, for example, lived in Palestine before World War II? How many of them living in Palestine between the wars were born there? How much of the cherished homeland was sold by Palestinians for ten times its value to Jewish farmers? Why did Britain, the mandate power, then need to dispatch nearly a half million soldiers to keep peaceful Arabs from slaughtering Zionists in the thirties? Where were the Palestinian nationalists when Rommel threatened their so-called homeland during the war? What was their present leader, Arafat, doing in Nazi Germany during the war?

Finally, let me remind Mr. Turki that it is an insult to compare 10 years of self-imposed exile of his Palestinian brethren to two thousand years of forced diaspora existence of the Jewish people, part of which spent not too comfortably in Arab lands.

DANIEL SPICERHANDLER.

Paris.

The Cease-Fire

Your editorial of Aug. 8 on the Israeli-Egyptian cease-fire contains two errors of omission. First,

Syria has never recognized technically or otherwise, the UN November 1967 Middle East Peace Resolution as binding. More important, the article fails to mention that the UN cease-fire resolution was unilaterally violated by Egypt.

Let us hope the current ceasefire leads to peace. Neither the Arabs nor Israel can or should waste their scarce resources on war and neither the U.S. nor Russia can or should seek a confrontation in the Middle East.

ADAM WIENER.

Villars-sur-Ollon, Switzerland.

Newton's Pledge

There is sometimes good news in the IHT. If one looks for it. On Page 3 of the Aug. 7 edition Mr. Huey P. Newton is quoted: "We are going to pledge troops from the Black Panther party to the National Liberation Front."

Let the U.S. government do all in its power to facilitate the departure of Mr. Newton and every last one of the Black Panthers for Indochina as soon as possible. A hint may develop from the Asian end if the Viet Cong leaders, who understand, require complete loyalty to their cause, chance to read the definition of treason against the United States as set forth in Article III, Section 3, of the U.S. Constitution.

Mr. Newton will discover, if he and his cohorts join the NLF, that there is nothing in the principles and practice of fascism to prevent a Communist regime from employing such a governmental form.

WALTER WYANT.

Athens.

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U.S. Planes Bomb Red Forces; Try to Break Siege of O'Reilly

SAIGON, Aug. 13 (UPI)—American planes led by waves of B-52 Stratofortresses dropped hundreds of tons of bombs on jungles around fire base O'Reilly today in a sustained effort to lift a five-day siege of the base.

South Vietnamese headquarters said 35 Communist soldiers have been killed in action around O'Reilly since last Sunday. Field com-

manders estimate another 200 slain by allied air strikes and artillery barrages.

South Vietnamese losses at O'Reilly were 17 killed and 44 wounded. The dead included the base commander, Maj. Nguyen Van Van.

B-52 crews dropped nearly 500 tons of bombs on North Vietnamese positions around O'Reilly, teaming up with smaller jets which raked the jungles with rockets and machine gun fire; one flight accidentally bombed South Vietnamese lines.

Accidental Bombing

Military spokesmen said U.S. F-4 Phantom jets accidentally bombed a South Vietnamese unit operating six miles east of the mountaintop base, killing one soldier and wounding 11 others yesterday.

The U.S. command said the accident was under investigation.

The command also reported the loss of a UH-3H Huey helicopter over the Iaotian southern panhandle yesterday. It was the 56th U.S. aircraft lost over Laos since March 10, when such losses were first reported; one of the crewmen was killed.

The refugees are South Vietnamese whose forebears migrated to Cambodia several generations ago. The refugees were rounded up by Cambodian forces when the fighting began here in April and placed in "regroupment centers" to prevent them from cooperating with Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces.

The Cambodian government, intent on returning the good will of Saigon while South Vietnamese troops are fighting on Cambodian soil, has made a policy of insisting that the refugees are free to stay, and that no stigma is implied in their having been gathered into camps.

Chau Xeng Us, Cambodian minister of social welfare, said in a speech yesterday that the "misunderstanding of the past" had been fomented by "certain biased foreign newspapers which have falsely accused (the Cambodian government) of alleged persecutions and exactions."

Government officials admit privately, however, that the government still mistrusts the Vietnamese. "They are suspect," one Cambodian member of the two-nation committee handling the exodus said today in answer to a question on why the Vietnamese had been rounded up. Many thousands of Vietnamese still remain in the Cambodian countryside, and no exact figure on those staying behind is available, according to the South Vietnamese embassy.

Senator Calls Nixon's Policy On Southern Academies Hoax

By Peter M. Moulton

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UPI)—Sen. Walter Mondale, D., Minn., yesterday accused the Nixon administration of giving tax-exempt status to Southern white academies on the strength of non-discriminatory pledges that are "palpably ridiculous."

Sen. Mondale, chairman of the Senate's Select Committee on Equal Education Opportunity, described as "a complete hoax" the policy announced last month of denying tax exemptions to private schools if they discriminated against blacks.

But Internal Revenue Commissioner Randolph W. Thrower, the day's witness, said he was not ready "to make the assumption that these non-discrimination pledges are a farce and fraud."

"Based on Trust"

"Our whole system (of tax administration) is based on trust," Mr. Thrower observed. "You're taking the position that we should not trust (private academies) not give them a chance to wipe the slate clean."

Sen. Mondale said that under the new policy the academies will continue to enjoy public support.

Visitor Is Misled On Tiger Cages, Legislator Says

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UPI)—A House investigator has suggested that the U.S. and South Vietnamese officials altered conditions at Con Son prison so that a visiting congressman, and the American he reported to, would be misled about conditions there.

"I don't like to see Congress used in this manner, by any government—foreign or domestic," Rep. John E. Moss, D., Calif., said yesterday. His House foreign operations subcommittee was questioning Rep. Philip M. Crane, R., Ill., who visited the South Vietnamese prison island July 21 and returned saying he saw nothing wrong.

Nineteen days before Mr. Crane's visit, two other congressmen made a surprise stop at the prison and reported finding captives crowded into tiger cages, shackled and living in filth.

Mr. Moss said the State Department alerted officials in South Vietnam that Mr. Crane was coming as early as ten days before he got to the prison.

4 Die in Soldiers' Bus

NEWCASTLE, New South Wales, Aug. 13 (Reuters)—A civilian driver and three soldiers were killed early today when a busload of Australian soldiers ran off the road near Baldahol. The soldiers were returning from a jungle training center where they had been preparing for service in South Vietnam.



Hanoi to Send Chief Delegate Back to Paris Vietnam Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

delegate. Both North Vietnam and the Southern Viet Cong complained of a downgrading of the conference and charged that the United States was no longer interested in negotiating.

As a sign of displeasure, Mr. Thuy returned in May to Hanoi, followed shortly thereafter by Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the chief delegate and foreign minister of the Viet Cong's provisional revolutionary government. Mrs. Binh's spokesman refused today to give a date for her return but emphasized that she was still the chief delegate.

In matters of substance, Mr. Bruce interpreted the two basic Communist demands as "preconditions" that had to be accepted for the talks to lead anywhere.

"Such an approach is wholly inconsistent with the generally accepted meaning, in any language, of the word 'negotiation,'" Mr. Bruce declared. "We do not impose preconditions to discussion, and it is reasonable to expect the same restraint from you."

The Saigon delegation charged that the Communists offered a choice merely between capitulation and war. "The conditions you set forth are unacceptable," Pham Dang Lam, the chief Saigon delegate, declared in the conference room. "Likewise, the course you advocate is neither the shortest nor the most rational one to achieve peace."

Mr. Bruce suggested that steps be taken on the prisoner-of-war issue. But like all previous suggestions from the allied side about treatment and release of prisoners held by the Communists, the latter flatly refused to discuss the matter. They charged that by raising it, the United States was merely trying to "camouflage" its own crimes of aggression.

Borman Due

Col. Frank Borman, the American astronaut delegated by Mr. Nixon to seek help from other governments in getting a solution to the prisoner problem as a humanitarian matter, is expected here next Monday. The North Vietnamese spokesman said his delegation would not receive Mr. Borman if asked to do so. The American side spoke only of meetings between Mr. Borman and ambassadors Bruce and Habib.

The courts have gradually struck down most forms of direct state aid to these schools, but until this year the federal government continued to allow them tax-exempt status. This enabled private sponsors to deduct contributions from their taxable incomes. Critics complained that it was a key financial asset for the sometimes hard-pressed private schools.

Last year black Mississippi parents filed a suit against the exemptions. Last January a three-judge federal panel here ordered all further exemptions frozen until it could rule on the suit. In June the same panel told IRS to suspend the exemptions of 41 Mississippi academies whose white enrollments had increased following the Supreme Court's desegregation decision of October, 1969.

A full-dress hearing on the suit is scheduled later this month.

elephant under a little basket, as our compatriots say."

It has been clear almost from the start that from the Communist point of view, the chief political stumbling block to agreement is the Saigon government as it is now constituted. Saigon's refusal to agree to a change in the government ahead of elections is seen by all observers here as reducing whatever latitude Mr. Bruce may have. For the Communists, only a coalition government in which they take part could carry out elections. Thus far Saigon has agreed only to allow the Communists into an electoral commission that would operate under the present government.

But the sources here agreed that the time and money have not been wasted because:

• Work on ABM could not be held up in hopes of a treaty which is not yet signed and which is certainly not guaranteed.

• ABM has been a useful chip here in U.S. bargaining for an agreement with Russia.

Gerald C. Smith, the chief U.S. delegate, told the Senate in committee hearings that he did not feel continued ABM deployment in America jeopardized his work here toward an ABM agreement.

ARMs Gird Moscow

It was pointed out that the Soviets already have ABM installations around Moscow which presumably would not be affected by any pact.

Miss Shinohara helped inaugurate the Azuma Dance Festival after World War II, in Tokyo, an eastern Japan version of the Miyako Dance Festival, in Kyoto, western Japan.

The government designated her as a "human" treasure of Japan in March, 1956, and decorated her with the Fifth Order of the Sacred Treasure in November 1965.

Sir Thomas Cook

FAKENHAM, England, Aug. 13 (UPI)—Sir Thomas Cook, 68, great-grandson of the travel agency founder and a former member of Parliament, died yesterday.

He represented North Norfolk in the Commons for 14 years.

Giovanni Polvani

MILAN, Aug. 13 (AP)—Giovanni Polvani, 77, an Italian physicist and former rector of the Milan University, died Tuesday night after a long illness.

Rogers, Eisenhower At Mirizione Funeral

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 13 (AP)—Dan Anthony Mirizione, who was kidnapped and assassinated by Uruguayan terrorists last week, was buried here today in the presence of diplomatic leaders from the United States and Uruguay.

Secretary of State and Mrs. William P. Rogers, Uruguayan Ambassador and Mrs. Heitor Luisi and President Nixon's son-in-law, David Eisenhower, knelt near the U.S. police officer's grave.

The Rev. Robert M. J. Minton, pastor of the Catholic church where Mr. Mirizione had worshipped while with the Police Department here, spoke at the services.

SALT Teams Seen Ready To Draft Pact

When the Parleys Resume in Autumn

VIENTIANE, Aug. 13 (UPI)—Solid progress has been made toward a Soviet-American treaty that would make the current Senate debate on anti-ballistic missiles meaningless, diplomatic sources said today.

But they said that the U.S. delegation to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks does not oppose the continued development of the American ABM system until such a treaty is signed and does not feel it hampers the SALT negotiations.

The first round of SALT—which began here nearly four months ago—will end tomorrow morning with a brief plenary meeting of the two delegations at the U.S. Embassy, followed by a formal closing ceremony and the issuing of a communiqué.

The second round is to begin in Helsinki in late October or early November. The sources said enough progress has been made here to enable the two delegations to start writing a treaty in Helsinki.

[In Washington, according to Reuters, the State Department announced today that U.S. and Soviet negotiators in Vienna have agreed on a date for the talks resumption in the Finnish capital. The date will be disclosed in tomorrow's SALT communiqué in Vienna, Reuters reported.]

Capital Exemption

The SALT treaty, the Vienna sources said, is likely to include strict limits on ABM deployment—possibly to single defensive rings around Moscow and Washington.

If the Nixon administration, as expected, agrees to this limitation, he believes the Senate could safely ban expansion of the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system to two new sites now, if it increased radars and missiles at two existing sites, as proposed in the pending Brooke amendment.

Sen. McIntyre's statement as he kicked off the campaign for passage of the Brooke measure, which the administration opposes.

Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont.; Sens. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., Philip A. Hart, D., Mich., George S. McGovern, D., S.D., and Harold Hughes, D., Iowa, all gave it their endorsement today. Sen. McIntyre and Marlow W. Cook, R., Ky., who voted against the Cooper-Hart measure, have also announced support for Sen. Brooke.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., the Senate's leading hacker of Safeguard, said he believed the Brooke amendment would be defeated.

"The buildup of Soviet SS-9s and SS-11s has shocked a lot of our colleagues," he said.

The rejected Cooper-Hart amendment would have allowed deployment of Safeguard to go forward at Grand Forks, N.D., and Malmstrom, Mont., Air Force bases, but barred Safeguard expansion to Whitefish, Mont., and Warren, Wyo., Air Force bases. The Brooke amendment also bans geographical expansion but puts the expansion money back into Grand Forks and Malmstrom for added radars and missiles.

Sen. McIntyre, who voted against the Cooper-Hart amendment to the general surprise of his colleagues, said on the floor yesterday that he did so because a phone conversation with a U.S. negotiator in Vienna, where the United States and Russia are conducting arms limit talks, convinced him the Cooper-Hart amendment limited Safeguard too much to provide a "bargaining chip" needed to induce Russian agreement to arms limits.

The conversation, which took place Tuesday, was initiated by Sen. McIntyre and passed through the White House communications system.

Sen. McIntyre would not identify the person he talked to, but it was learned that it was Gerard Smith, the chief U.S. negotiator.

Sen. McIntyre stressed today that the person to whom he talked had not discussed any specific Senate amendment but had simply talked of the need to keep a forward motion on Safeguard for negotiating purposes.

Today he said that on the basis of that very same conversation he believed the Brooke amendment, by allowing a thickening of the defense at Grand Forks and Malmstrom, would provide the bargaining chip needed by the negotiators. Thickening the defense at the two initial sites would provide more protection for U.S. ICBMs against a Russian knockout strike.

A vote on the Brooke proposal is expected next week, and supporters of the defeated Cooper-

Birds Fly Higher

PARIS, Aug. 13 (UPI)—Koukeb Aberramane was formally charged yesterday with illicitly growing a five-square yard garden of marijuana despite his explanation he used the seeds only to feed his collection of exotic birds.

Henry Miller Film Banned In France, Approved in N.Y.

By John Vincour

PARIS, Aug. 13 (AP)—France, which first recognized Henry Miller's unique voice, has now banned a movie, taken from one of his books, a movie that censors in New York have found acceptable for distribution there.

"It was France which first accepted my work and gave me the courage to carry on," the 79-year-old writer said in a telegram to the French government cinema control commission. "What has happened?"

But they said that the U.S. delegation to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks does not oppose the continued development of the American ABM system until such a treaty is signed and does not feel it hampers the SALT negotiations.

The story of the banning of the film version of "Quiet Days in Clechy" is now being told with embarrassment and anger here, so heavy is the irony involved in a country that had a reputation for artistic freedom.

Shown at Cannes

The film, which tells the story of Mr. Miller's life as an unhinged American in Paris in the 1930s, was made on the streets of Paris by a 37-year-old Danish director, Jens Jorgen Thorsen. Because of the difficulty in getting police permission for his project, Mr. Thorsen had to work while pretending he was at the head of a television crew.

There was no comment from the film board.

Senate Controversy on ABM Continues After 52-47 Vote

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (WP)—Hart amendment began lining up behind the Brooke measure, which the administration opposes.

Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont.; Sens. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., Philip A. Hart, D., Mich., George S. McGovern, D., S.D., and Harold Hughes, D., Iowa, all gave it their endorsement to day. Sen. McIntyre and Marlow W. Cook, R., Ky., who voted against the Cooper-Hart measure, have also announced support for Sen. Brooke.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., the Senate's leading hacker of Safeguard, said he believed the Brooke amendment would be defeated. "The buildup of Soviet SS-9s and SS-11s has shocked a lot of our colleagues," he said.

And last night searchers found a bag containing about 2,000 bullets and four revolvers, all of which were stolen from a navy training center in May.

Various boxes of antibiotics were turned up today near where Mr. Mirizione's body was found. Police felt they were probably used to treat a bullet wound Mr. Mirizione received when kidnapped.

U.S. Drinks \$81 A Year

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UPI)—The average American consumer spent \$81 for beer, wine and liquor last year, up 5 percent from 1968, according to an Agriculture Department report on consumer spending.

Arrests Mount To 75 in Hunt In Uruguay

Many Said to Admit Being Tupamaros

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 13 (Reuters)—Arrests of leftist guerrillas during the massive search for a kidnapped Brazilian diplomat today rose to 75.

Announcing this, police said many of the suspects admitted belonging to the Tupamaro organization which on July 31 kidnapped Brazilian diplomat Alcides Marques Dias Goncalves and U.S. AID official Daniel Mitrione.

Mr. Mitrione was later killed

before the government's refusal to release jailed Tupamaros.

Claude Fly, 65, an American agricultural expert helping the Uruguayan government, was kidnapped a week later, last Friday.

Areas Blocked Off

Whole areas of the city were again blocked off today as police and troops searched possible hiding places.

*First and Maybe Last***South Africa's Black Debutante Ball**

By Marvin Howe

JOHANNESBURG (N.Y.T.) — The organizers said it was South Africa's first black debutante ball, and it was billed, of course, as "the ball of the year."

Most of Johannesburg's black social elite turned out, as well as some prominent visitors from Swaziland and Lesotho. Tickets, limited to 300, were sold out at \$5.50 a couple, and the proceeds went to charity.

About a dozen whites attended, also, to the dismay of Johannesburg's Non-European Affairs Department, which is the agency that reluctantly grants permits to whites who

want to enter all-black townships.

The party was held the other night in Motolo Hall in Soweto, a typical black ghetto with unlighted, unpaved streets. Johannesburg officials gave the whites permission to enter the area on condition that they leave the town by 9:30 p.m. in a group.

"Ball of the year" notwithstanding, at least one white visitor was lectured for half an hour on the lawlessness of Soweto and its high rate of murder, rape and theft.

Among the whites who attended were representatives of a public relations firm and a cosmetics company who had or-

ganized the ball; the manager of an African newspaper, *The World*, which sponsored the event, and Miss Hannah Bloom, a seasoned Johannesburg socialite who had given the black debutantes a crash course in charm and curtsies.

The ball had been scheduled to begin at 8:30, with the presentation of the 20 debutantes as the first event on the program, and the man in charge of permits was sure that 9:30 was late enough for the whites to stay. They wouldn't want to wait for the dinner and dancing, he said.

Before the Ball

Before the ball, the debutantes met at the new \$25,000 house of Richard Maponya, a local butcher magnate whose wife was chairman of the ball. Miss Bloom distributed corsages and gloves and surveyed makeup and wigs.

The ballroom glittered with candlelight, and balloons floated near the ceiling. Men in black ties glided by, escorting women with latest Afro wigs and wearing elegant pajamas or long gowns.

The guest of honor, Dr. William Nkomo of Pretoria, an outspoken foe of apartheid, was late, but the guests waited patiently at their tables.

"If this were an Afrikaner crowd, they'd have drunk up all the wine and been stoned by the time the guest of honor got here," one of the white organizers said admiringly.

The ceremony didn't begin until 9:30. The whites defied the Non-European Affairs Department and stayed to see the presentation.

The girls, stiff and demure in their long white gowns came alive with the strains of "If I Loved You" and swung down the hall with the grace that is peculiar to Africans.

As the last girl took her bow, municipal police began to urge the whites to be on their way. But the visitors lingered, entranced by Soweto's sultry singer Abegail, who will probably follow Miriam Makeba's successful trail abroad.

David Thobhani, a dynamic member of Johannesburg's powerless urban Bantu council, took the stage to thank the white organizers for "the best ball in Soweto history." He gave special recognition to Miss Bloom for training the debutantes in poise and deportment.

But then he launched into a tirade against "government policy" that prevented whites from remaining for the rest of the soirée. "We are the most hospitable people in the world



Debutantes
curtsy at
Johannesburg's
Ball
of the Year.
MTT.

Theater in London**Morris West Turns Playwright**

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON, Aug. 13. — Morris West, the Australian author of "The Shoes of the Fisherman" and other best sellers, was represented in the theater a few seasons ago by Gore Vidal's adaptation of his novel "The Devil's Advocate," a discussion piece of some interest, if of little theatrical movement.

Now Mr. West has written a play of his own, "The Heretic" (at the Duke of York). The heretic he has selected is the Italian Giordano Bruno, the fugitive monk and wandering scholar of the 16th century whose independent views on matters of faith published in Protestant England made him the prey of the Inquisition when he ill-advisedly returned to his native land.

A Venetian nobleman desirably promised him refuge and then sold him to his pursuers. Bruno's crafty self-defense won him temporary pardon in Venice, but the manhunt was relentless. He was tried again in Rome and condemned to the stake. He was burned alive in the Campo dei Fiori of the Holy City 370 years ago. A statue to his memory now stands on his place of execution.

Bruno's startling personality, his intellectual development against the background of the rumbling Reformation, his brave refusal to refute his opinions when put to torture and threatened with death, and his stoic acceptance of his horrible punishment contain the stuff for a fine historic drama that by inference can hardly fail to suggest the plight of the bold individual in the police states of today. Sergei Eisenstein once contemplated filming a huge epic of the Renaissance with Bruno as the central figure. But the subject, alas, has lured Mr. West into a three-act play.

In "The Heretic," Mr. West has written a pedestrian three-act play in extremely flat blank verse. Life is lacking in the action and the language as the play explores Bruno's career from his return to Italy when



Leonard Rossiter
... overplaying Bruno.

he sought sanctuary in Venice to his departure for the stake from his Roman cell seven years later.

To relieve the monotony of the trial scenes, a note of romance sounds faintly with the wife of the treacherous Venetian duke falling in love with the monk destined for martyrdom. But Mr. West has been unable to lend his secondary themes more eloquence or power than he has bestowed on his dominant motif.

Irving Ovretveit

Leonard Rossiter, hailed as a blood brother of Henry Irving and Booth for his Capone-Bitter in Brecht's "Arturo Ui" last season, so overacts Giordano Bruno that one looks for the nearest exit. Having gained praise—and fury—for broad caricature in Brecht, he supplies here the mixture as before, distorting his new role grotesquely. His boastful Bruno of the beginning might be a roughneck bandit swaggering in a musical-comedy tavern tableau. It gives no hint at all of the man of deep learning, of the truth-seeking scholar. In the second-act trial scene he mistakenly attempts a bit of crude realism, speaking in a hoarse, muffled whisper after suffering torture and putting on dead-white makeup while offstage. Creaking like Sam Bernoff, down with tonsils, his lines become inaudible. Imagine a King Lear who has lost his voice!

Motley has provided a magnificent wardrobe of Renaissance costumes, and Don Ashton has designed some fanciful decor, but Mr. West has failed to instill an exciting and compelling tragedy from his mighty subject he has chosen.

Jonathan Miller, actor-animator ("Beyond the Fringe"), critical essayist, MD, film maker, scientific researcher and intellectual iconoclast, continues his directorial revisions of Shakespeare, begun with the version of "The Merchant of Venice" in which Laurence Olivier is playing a turn-of-the-century Shylock at the Cambridge. At the moment we have "The Taming" according to Miller.

The basically anti-democratic sentiments of the bitterest fantasy have been twisted into a satire on colonialism. We have had Caliban at the relentless toiling under imperial masters before, but Miller, to accent the concept, gives us not only black Caliban but also a black Ariel and adds a topical political comment at the end.

Preoccupied

Preoccupied in extracting noble ideas from the text, Miller has neglected his production, which is shockingly shabby. Bernard Shaw in reviewing Poel's presentation of "The Taming" praised its absence of scenery, remarking that a stage ship would have destroyed the illusion conjured up by the spectator's imagination. Miller's "Tempest" would be improved by the removal of its decor—a collection of ugly, dark "fists" to represent the tropical forest with a slanting center piece, resembling a Luna Park slide, up and down which the actors must trudge. Gloomily lighted, the setting looks like an indoor miniature golf course as it might be seen by the night watchman.

Angela Pleasence, the daughter of David Pleasence, is announced as a sort of hippie Miranda and Graham Crowden's Prospero is well spoken and has authoritative command, but otherwise the acting is of sub-stock caliber.

Musicals in New York**Financial Adventures for Coming Season**

By Mel Grossow

NEW YORK (NYT) — "Ever since I can remember, I've been hearing that Broadway musicals are dead," said Richard Rodgers. And with that he sat back and watched the beginning of rehearsals for "Two by Two," his musical version of Clifford Odets' "The Flowering Peach," starring Danny Kaye as Noah. The show is scheduled to open at the Imperial Theater on Oct. 28.

"Two by Two" is the third musical to go into rehearsal this summer for the 1970-1971 season. The others are "The Rothschilds," the Jerry Bock-Sheilah Harnick-Sherman Yellen version of Frederic Morton's book, and "Lovely Ladies, Kind Gentlemen," an adaptation by John Patrick of his Pulitzer Prize-winning comedy, "The Teahouse of the August Moon."

All three productions are expensive, ambitious, loaded with music and, at least at first glance, old-fashioned. But their creators, while conceding that the shows are not avant-garde, insist that they are relevant.

"The Rothschilds" is an enormous \$800,000 musical with a cast of 40 headed by Hal Linden (last on Broadway in "Ilya Darling") and Paul Hecht (from "1776"), opening tonight in Detroit.

Before the show left New York, its composer and its lyricist sat in the Lunt-Fontanne Theater (where "The Rothschilds" opens Oct. 19) and talked about what drew them to the work. "If it were just



Danny Kaye
... lot of work.

about five guys who made a lot of money," said Mr. Harnick, "it would be nothing. To a certain extent, power is the theme." What interested them was, "How does a family, which is scorned, move forward?"

Added Mr. Bock, "How the Rothschilds broke out of the ghetto seemed to us strangely contemporary."

The tone of the show, they agreed, is ironie, as Derek Goldby, its director, says. "The last thing I want to be is sentimental about the Rothschilds."

The composers call it "a musical legend," which means that it takes some "chronological liberties" but is based on fact. The book, by Sherman Yellen, deals mostly with Meyer Rothschild, the father, and Nathan Rothschild, his most prominent son. All indications of a generation gap are intentional.

Said Mr. Harnick, "The show is not spectacular, but it is magnificent."

Original Title
Over at the Winter Garden, "Lovely Ladies, Kind Gentlemen" was taking the stage. The title is a line of Sakini's, the legendary Okinawan operatic now played by Kenneth Nelson. The author, Mr. Patrick, was unable to re-use the original title, having sold it to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Watching rehearsals, Mr. Patrick said, "I always felt that 'Teahouse' would make a good musical. It always had the flavor of a musical. Whatever social comment there was is still there. It said something then about our country always making the mistake of trying to impose our culture on another country—and we're still doing it."

"We haven't contemporized it," said the director, Lawrence Krasin, "but we've adjusted it in time."

The score by Stan Freeman and Franklin Underwood will attempt to be at least half-

Oriental—and there is a samisen in the orchestra.

Onstage the villagers begin bottling brandy and singing, "It's good enough for Lady Astor." It's good enough for me," Lady Astor is a pet goat, not yet at rehearsal,

"Lovely Ladies" opens in Philadelphia on Aug. 19, then goes to Los Angeles for eight weeks and to San Francisco for seven before it comes back to New York on Dec. 23.

At the Imperial, the two old pros, Richard Rodgers and Dorothy Kaye, were beginning "Two by Two" with an enthusiasm that belied their many years in show business.

"It's exciting, marvelous," said Mr. Kaye, leaping across the stage and sitting in the orchestra. Then he added, "It's a hoot." The intermission will last 40 days or 40 nights.

The story deals with the gap between Noah and his children and, said Mr. Rodgers, "with the threat of the destruction of the world. There's the same threat today."

The show, which has lyrics by Martin Charnin and a book by Peter Stone, is for Mr. Rodgers "a nice combination of fun and sentiment."

The cast, gathered around a rehearsal piano and led by Mr. Kaye, began singing, "You've Got to Have a Rudder on an Ark." The song was definitely Rodgers, definitely not rock. "I wouldn't know how to write rock," said the composer. "It's not my bag."

For all their assets, with current Broadway economics, the three musicals have to be considered financial adventures. But the producers are undeterred. Said Herman Levin, producer of "Lovely Ladies," "If it's a hit, it's in the tradition of great hits—if it's a flop, it's in the tradition of great flops."

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The Campion School, a private international, co-educational, university-preparatory day school, serving the English speaking foreign community of Athens, is currently accepting applications from prospective students for the academic year beginning in September 1970. Enquiries are also invited from candidates for the remaining teaching vacancies.

THE CAMPION SCHOOL

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1970

FINANCE

right
Britain Posts
Break Profit
On July TradePicture Distorted
by the Dock Strike

LONDON, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—In made a fresh profit of \$7 million (\$28.8 million) in its last trade last month, but government officials quickly warned of the delayed impact of the dockers' strike, which had failed to have a reverse effect this month.

Trade exports were held back strike-bound ports for nearly two weeks, some forecasters were using a deficit of about \$20 million. What they had not taken into account was the complicated compensation method used by the Board trade for doing its sums.

The distortion started even before the strike was called, as importers and exporters speeded goods through the ports to race the

Value of Imports down, when the strike started. Real distortion of figures took place. Imports are valued when clear through customs and as were cleared during the strike or the previous month's record \$2 billion.

A different system is used for assessing the value of exports. They based on documents which do have to be presented until two days after the goods have left the country. This means that exports cleared as long ago as the end of June—when ports were working normally. These were indeed in the July total, which \$275 million, was only \$4 million below the all-time record.

Although the difference between port and import figures was only \$1 million, the Board of Trade noted the visible trade balance adjusting for differences in freight charges—transportation and insurance—included in imports but not contained in exports.

It was announced surplus of £137 million was by far the highest since before Britain devalued the pound in late 1967.

Distortion to Continue

The distortion is expected to continue for at least another month that at the end of August the next total will be heavily boosted by the addition of goods which are not cleared during

On the other side of the picture, the loss of exports during a strike will be reflected in a total for August, although exporters and shippers are making efforts to catch up on the delayed shipments.

In financial markets, quite concerned that the forecasters' deficit is a reasonable assumption, have been adjusting their forecasts to fit in with such a result. When instead, the government is able to announce a surplus—though it was a freak one—deals are still as a psychological statement and prices started to move.

Markets Confused

For a while the markets were utterly confused. Sterling's dollar jumped 2½ points and then another 2 points before the economists started selling to collect a quick profit, and the rate slipped back, although it was still higher than earlier in the month.

On the stock exchange, government securities and leading industrial shares started rising but these had been coming down in anticipation of a big trade deficit. The reverse movement merely stored them to normality.

BP Buys Interest in Arctic Lands

King Quits, Cites IOS Takeover Failure



John M. King

Informed sources said that a letter to be mailed to shareholders tonight, Mr. King states that "my judgment made in the techniques of acquiring IOS leave much to be desired."

Mr. King says he would have

IOS-Cornfield Keep Truce
As They Seek a Settlement

GENEVA, Aug. 13 (NYT)—A truce in the fight for control of Investors Overseas Services between its management and Bernard Cornfield, ousted founder of the once-mighty mutual fund complex, was observed by both sides, today as they sought a "peaceful" settlement.

The truce followed a press conference yesterday in which Mr. Cornfield listed as his "non-negotiable" demands the cancellation of a proposed loan to IOS of up to \$15 million by International Controls Corp., of New Jersey, and the appointment of a board of directors and an executive committee acceptable to him.

Meanwhile, Sir Eric has flown to the United States. There was no information available here on the purposes of the trip.

An unconfirmed report said that he would be talking to bankers in New York and visiting Washington. There was speculation that he might be seeing Securities and Exchange Commission officials in Washington in accordance with his announced intention of seeking advice on a possible self-regulatory code for the mutual fund industry operating outside the United States.

In New York, Sir Eric and other IOS officials face a \$26 million suit brought by Mr. Cornfield.

Anaconda Drops
Base Prices for
Copper and Lead

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (NYT)—The Anaconda American Brass Co., a subsidiary of the Anaconda Corp., announced yesterday a downward revision in its published base prices for copper and lead.

The company, the nation's largest producer of copper, said that prices for all products will be revised to reflect Anaconda's U.S. producer price of 60 cents a pound for copper and 15.10 cents a pound for lead for both rated and non-rated orders.

The price for non-rated orders of copper had been 63 cents a pound. The lead price had been 18.60 cents. The moves are effective from yesterday.

Amax Lead and Zinc, Inc., a subsidiary of the American Metal Climax Co., reduced its lead price by one-half cent a pound to 15 cents. An Amax spokesman said the reduction was made reluctantly and solely to meet competition. It was not justified in view of current market conditions, he continued.

The Reading Tube division of Reading Industries, Inc., said that it had reduced its list prices for copper water tube and related products to reflect the reduction in the cost of copper.

Preliminary figures showed that Japan exported more goods last month—\$1.69 billion, compared with \$1.66 billion in June. Imports were also up at \$1.31 billion in July, compared with \$1.27 billion in June.

Japan's current account surplus last month, taking into account an invisible trade deficit of \$180 million, was \$200 million.

Japan Payments
Balance Climbs

TOKYO, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—Japan's balance-of-payments surplus in July rose by more than 6 percent compared with June, according to figures released by the Ministry of Finance here today.

In July, the country had an overall balance-of-payments surplus of \$80 million compared with \$48 million in June.

Consumer spending fueled most of the second-quarter GNP growth, while defense spending and residential construction declined markedly. Real GNP (with price gains subtracted) rose fractionally 0.5 percent from April to June after two consecutive quarterly declines.

Japan's current account surplus last month, taking into account an invisible trade deficit of \$180 million, was \$200 million.

AFCA
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LES PARIS
PIERRE BALMAIN
PARIS

Available in specialty boutiques and exclusive franchised perfumeries

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1970

Sales, Profits
Up at Procter
And GambleGeneral Dynamics
Does Not Pay Dividend

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—Sales and profits were up about 10 percent in the year ended June 30, Procter & Gamble reported today.

However, the company said that any comparison with the previous year should take into account the impact of the forced divestiture of Clorox Co. and higher income taxes. In the previous year, Clorox contributed \$45.5 million of sales and profits of \$5.26 million.

Income taxes for this year, the company said, totaled \$200.3 million against \$186.1 million in the previous year. The company also noted that the average number of shares outstanding in the latest year was lower than in the previous fiscal year.

Sales in the latest year totaled \$2.97 billion, up from \$2.71 billion. Profits rose to \$211.91 million, or \$2.60 a share, from the year-ago net of \$187.48 million, or \$2.34 a share.

General Dynamics
NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (UPI).—General Dynamics Corp. reported today a net income of \$15.18 million, or \$1.44 a share, for the first half of 1970, compared with a net loss of \$19.37 million in the same 1969 period. But directors omitted the quarterly dividend usually declared at this time.

The company, which has been paying 26 cents per share quarterly, said the board passed on the dividend in view of liquidity problems confronting industry as a whole, and because of pressures on defense contractors from lower levels of appropriations and expenditures.

General Dynamics said sales for the first half rose to \$1.16 billion from \$1.14 billion in the same 1969 period, making its rate of return on sales after taxes in the first half of this year 1.3 percent.

Second quarter profits dropped to \$3.69 million, or 35 cents a share, from \$15.11 million, or \$1.69 a share, in the 1969 quarter.

Roger Lewis, president, said profit growth this year was retarded by the unsatisfactory operations of the Stromberg Dataphysics division. The adverse effect on consolidated income was \$7.2 million after taxes, he said.

Another large deficit is being piled up in the present quarter, the Commerce Department reported.

A marked shortfall in anticipated corporate tax payments coupled with increases in social security benefits and federal salaries put the government \$14.25 billion in the red in the period from April to June.

"Another large deficit" is being piled up in the present quarter, the Commerce Department reported.

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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South opened with one heart, and heard his partner raise to two hearts over a take-out double. This raise is a weak action in such circumstances, but it still seemed worth-while to try five hearts when East bid four spades—a bid justified by its distributional strength.

West held a minimum take-out double and a defensive hand, so he doubled five hearts to discourage his partner from attempting five spades.

A trump lead was won in the closed hand, and the spade queen was led. East won with the king and shifted to the club ten. As it turned out, a diamond shift was necessary, but it was hard for East to know that.

South played the club jack, and West won with the king and returned a club. South won with the ace, and proceeded to eliminate the black suits from the North-South hands. A club was ruffed, a spade was ruffed, and dummy was entered with a trump lead for another spade ruff. This left this position:

NORTH ♠ 863
♦ J10952
◆ Q73
♣ 86

EAST ♠ K10752
♦ —
◆ 965
♣ Q10973

SOUTH (D) ♠ Q
♦ AKQ743
◆ K104
♣ AJ2

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:
South: West: North: East:
1 ♠ Dbl. 2 ♡ 4 ♦

5 ♠ Dbl. Pass Pass

Pass West led the heart eight.

Solution to Previous Puzzles

| | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|
| BESIEGE | SHAFIS | CHOP |
| EXILE | PIRAY | ROVE |
| SITUATION | SHIRITE | LIVES |
| STEPASIDE | SCIENT | STICKIN |
| FECTION | SACK | ERIC |
| FIVE | CLARB | CREATE |
| ERIG | ADAPTATION | APART |
| CRAKE | MOTORCYCLE | ARI |
| REBEL | RELY | HEDOG |
| PROSECUTE | EROTIC | LAIR |
| TICER | LAST | DSC |
| PRIXIX | HALS | BROS |
| AARON | BROS | REBECCA |
| OHELL | RAICE | PROSECUTE |
| TORV | CREED | ICER |
| ETIES | HEADS | TICER |

South had to judge the position of the diamond jack. There were two slight clues, pointing to West as the owner of that card. Without the diamond jack, West could have at most 12 high-card points (ace, jack of spades, ace of diamonds, king of spades). This left this position:

NORTH ♠ J10
♦ Q73
◆ —

EAST ♠ 10
♦ —
◆ 865
♣ —

WEST ♠ A
♦ A
◆ A752
♣ —

SOUTH ♠ Q
♦ K7
◆ K104
♣ —

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:
South: West: North: East:
1 ♠ Dbl. 2 ♡ 4 ♦

5 ♠ Dbl. Pass Pass

Pass West led the heart eight.

Solution to Previous Puzzles

DENNIS THE MENACE



*DENNIS. DENNIS... I THINK YOU'VE HIT BOTTOM... DENNIS!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DACKE

YORRS

DECORF

ENCAME

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumble STUNG AGONY HINDER LEWAY.

Yesterday's Jumble: What to say when asked to name the capital of all the states—WASHINGTON.

BOOKS

INVOLUNTARY JOURNEY TO SIBERIA

By Andrei Amalrik. Translated from the Russian by Maia Harari and Max Hayward. Introduction by Max H. Ward. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc. 297 pp. \$6.50

Reviewed by F. D. Reeve

A MONG bureaucrats, apostasy is a crime. Some people argue that bureaucracy is superior to dictatorship because its inefficiency allows the development of a structure for adjudicating rival claims; a sort of equilibrium is reached; internal stability is assured, and life goes on...

That is one way to interpret Andrei Amalrik's 1967 account of his imprisonment and exile to Siberia on a conviction for "parasitism" which was subsequently reversed. By reporting details of interrogations by the police and of statements by lawyers and judges, Amalrik shows that, within the Establishment, agency conflicts with agency, class with class. There emerges a vivid portrait of a jealousically hierarchical society in which collective farmers are on the bottom and from which all apostates are exiled as criminals. The state prevents reform and ignores rehabilitation. "The present kolkhoz system is based, in effect, on forced labor, and the peasants are totally without rights." An alcoholic, a prostitute, a vagrant, a religious sectarian, an embezzler, a pickpocket, a poet, a painter, whoever runs away from a place of exile will soon be caught, sent to a labor camp and then returned to exile, from which he will again run away. "Thus it could go on for years, a duel between hopeless despair and senseless cruelty." Amalrik hauntingly, brilliantly depicts a cross-section of Soviet society and its jailers from his first interrogations in early 1965 to his return to Moscow in late 1966.

To an ethnologist in Munich or to a linguist in Cambridge, American governmental policy, the self-aggrandizement of drug addicts, or the anti-intellectualism of student protesters may reflect the aggression, boredom and vacuity of a vacation-seeking, child-oriented, imperialistic society, but in actuality, we all know, Amalrik included, change comes from discovery of new relations to environmental facts, in particular to the value of work. Amalrik's superbly impartial and humanely sympathetic book suggests that in one part of the world there can be no social change without the introduction of external forces.

On his return from exile, Amalrik, formerly a student at Moscow University, finished this book and wrote "Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984?" published here earlier this year.

On May 21 of this year, he was re-arrested, this time gravely charged, under Article 190 (1), with "defaming the Soviet state." From his books he seems upright, resourceful and alone. He appears self-consciously Russian but attractively proud, doomed by his nature to protest on behalf of what an intelligent individual needs to conserve person and tradition against a militantly repressive, nationalist orthodoxy.

Ironically, Amalrik was ostensibly punished for supposedly doing no socially useful work. The conviction was reversed, but he points out, the original charge was not his own cause. The cause of his exile was his nationalist orthodoxy.

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Best Sellers

The New York Times

An analysis based on reports by more than 125 bookstores in 64 U.S. cities. Figures in right-hand column are not necessarily percentages of consecutive weeks on the list.

This Week Last Week

FICTION

1 Love Story, Segal

2 The Crystal Cave, Bawarier

3 Great Lover of God, Gap

4 The French Lieutenant's Woman, Powles

5 Deliverance, Dickey

6 The Secret Woman, Gold

7 Bed: A Book, Updike

8 Such Good Friends, Conrad

9 Loving Battles, Welty

GENEALOGY

1 Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Your Ancestors

2 The Big Book of Genealogy

3 The Big Book of Women</p

Beats Reds For 1st Victory in 6 Weeks

Gentry Pitches In to Help Mets' Cause

By Leonard Koppett

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13 (UPI)—Gary Gentry, giving the New York Mets exactly the kind of strong pitching they had been hoping for, defeated the powerful Cincinnati Reds, 2-1 last night, holding them to four hits.

In preparing for a stretch run, the Mets have been waiting for a return to form by Gentry and Jerry Koosman, the starters who helped Tom Seaver carry them to the championship last year. Gentry had not won a game since June 27, and had been suffering from shoulder, elbow and finger-blister miseries.

The way he fired the ball last night, however, was as encouraging as the fact of victory, which moved the Mets to within 1 1/2 games from first place in National League East because Pittsburgh lost.

Gentry struck out nine men, equaling his major league high, and passed his stiffest test in the sixth and ninth innings. He went into the sixth with a 2-0 lead, thanks to doubles by Wayne Garrett in the second and sixth, each of which became a run.

With one out in that inning, Bobby Tolan and Tony Perez lashed long doubles, producing Cincinnati's run. But Gentry fanned Johnny Bench and Bernie Carbo and never allowed another man to reach base.

Even so, the ninth was tense and hazardous. The Mets had been unable to increase their lead against Tony Cloninger and Wayne Granger, and Gentry went to the mound to get the last three outs facing 85 home runs—the total already hit by Perez, Bench and Carbo. And if anyone got to the next batter would be Lee May, who had hit 24 more.

Any one swing could tie the game—and one almost did. After Perez had popped out to Duffy Dyer, who had no easy task with the high-twisting foul, Bench took a huge swing and missed for strike one. But he spiked the next pitch high and deep into the left-field stands—foul by perhaps feet.

Then he grounded out and Gentry fanned Carbo to end the game.

Cardinals 5, Padres 4.

Ron Wills, a relief pitcher, walked Carl Taylor with the bases loaded and one out in the 14th inning to force in Dal Marvill and give St. Louis a 5-4 triumph over San Diego. Bob Gibson, who went the distance for his 16th victory against five losses, set a major league record for the most 200-strike-out seasons—eight. Gibson struck out 13, including four of the last six Padres, to raise his season total to 210. Gibson had previously shared the record with Walter Johnson and Rube Waddell.

"When they sent me down I thought I'd pitch a couple of upsets."

Joe Lapchick: A Winner All the Way

MONTICELLO, N.Y., Aug. 13 (UPI)—Joe Lapchick, who died this week of a heart ailment at the age of 70, was an original "giant" of early professional basketball whose playing days were overshadowed by his success as a coach.

Lapchick, as a member of the Original Celtics during the 1920s and 1930s along with Nat Holman, Pete Barry, Johnny Beckmen and Dutch Dehnert, was a standout pivotman. But his success as a college coach at St. John's and in the pros with the New York Knicks—creators of the National Basketball Association—outshone his early achievements.

He led the Redmen to four National Invitation Tournament titles and had a lifetime mark of 335-118 during his 19 years at St. John's. He led the Knicks to the finals of the NBA playoffs three straight years, only to lose each time.

Pride and Effort

It's half-century in the life-light of the sports world, he influenced thousands of people through his philosophy of pride and effort in victory or in defeat.

The Very Rev. Joseph T. Cahill, S.M., president of St. John's, expressed the university's sorrow over Lapchick's death.

"Joe's death deeply saddens all of us here at St. John's," Father Cahill said. "His brilliant career was so closely intertwined with the university that his passing leaves a void in us, never to be filled in with the same way."

Lou Carneseca, successor to Lapchick as coach at St. John's and now coach of the New York Nets, said Lapchick had a profound effect and influence on his life as a coach and as a person.

The frustration of coming so close to world title on three suc-

cessive occasions, the grueling NBA schedule and the many hours of travel put a tremendous strain on the high-strung coach. Known as a "bleeder" during his playing and coaching days because he suffered mental torture before, during and after every game, Lapchick was forced to quit the Knicks in 1956 because of "poor health and too many sleepless nights."

Blaze of Glory

One month after his retirement from the pros, Lapchick returned to coach St. John's. He had four 20-victory seasons in the next eight years and he ended his career in a blaze of glory by capturing the NIT in 1965 for the fourth time, a record.

During his final year as coach Lapchick suffered several heart attacks.

In 1967 Lapchick was inducted into the Naismith Basketball Hall of Fame in Springfield, Mass. He spent the past five years as sports coordinator at Kutscher's Country Club in Monticello.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Western Division

Wednesday's Results

Chicago 3, New York 1.

Baltimore 4, Minnesota 2.

Montreal 1, Boston 3.

Wednesday's Games

(Not included in standings)

Cleveland at Oakland, night.

Baltimore 2, Detroit 2.

Baltimore 5, California 4.

Oakland 11, Cleveland 4.

Tuesday's Games

(Not included in standings)

Minnesota at Oakland, night.

Baltimore 3, California, night.

New York 1, Boston 3.

Kansas City 11, Boston 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Western Division

Wednesday's Results

San Francisco 4, Chicago 2.

Los Angeles 11, Pittsburgh 4.

Atlanta 7, St. Louis 2.

Houston 4, Philadelphia 6.

St. Louis 4, San Diego 4.

Thursday's Games

(Not included in standings)

Chicago 0, San Francisco 2.

San Diego 1, St. Louis 2.

Montreal at Atlanta, night.

New York 1, Chicago 2.

Philadelphia 4, Houston, night.

Saturday's Games

(Only games scheduled)

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But the salute went on to help raise funds for Louis' medical costs.

About 1,500 attended the salute in Detroit's Cobo Arena, where they were entertained for 2 1/2 hours by an all-star cast of entertainers, including comedian Bill Cosby and gospel singer Mahalia Jackson.

Sports celebrities included Sugar Ray Robinson and Sonny Liston.

A 15-minute film highlighting some of Louis' fights was shown, and on the screen, Louis knocked out Max Baer and Max Schmeling.

Financial figures were not released but it was hoped that between \$100,000 and \$175,000 could be raised.

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Astros 4, Phillies 6

Larry Dierker hurled a five-hitter as Houston defeated Philadelphia, 4-6.

Giants 6, Cubs 3

Dan Caruthers, a rookie for San Francisco, got into the game in the second inning and recorded his first major league victory by beating Chicago, 6-3.

Dodgers 11, Pirates 4

Los Angeles scored two runs in career.

Braves 8; Expos 7

Hank Aaron drove in three runs with his 34th homer and a single to pave the way for Atlanta's 8-7 triumph over Montreal. The three runs batted in enabled Aaron to tie Al Simmons for eighth place on the overall list with 1,827. The Homer was the 588th of Aaron's career.

Dodgers 11, Pirates 4

Los Angeles scored two runs in career.

Red Sox 7, 8; Royals 4, 4

Paul Schaal's single drove in Lou Piniella with the winning run in the ninth inning as Kansas City beat Boston, 4-3, and enabled the teams to split a doubleheader. The Red Sox won the opener, 7-4, on Carl Yastrzemski's five runs batted in and clutch pitching by Gary Peters.

Brewers 6, Tigers 5

Bernie Smith's pinch-hit double with the bases loaded sparked a four-run eighth inning that gave Milwaukee's 6-5 triumph over Detroit.

Orioles 5, Angels 4

Dave McNally won his 17th game as Baltimore beat California, 5-4. It was the Orioles' tenth victory in 13 games. Andy Etchebarren drove in three Baltimore runs with a home run and a single.

White Sox 5, Yankees 1

Bill Melton's bases-loaded single sparked a three-run seventh-inning rally as Chicago beat New York, 5-1.

Senators 5, Twins 3

Frank Howard drove in three runs with a homer and double and Mike Epstein hit a two-run homer to power Washington to a 5-3 victory over Minnesota and hand the Twins their fifth straight loss.

Thursday's Games

Globe 6, Giants 3

Ron Santo's three-run homer, a run, was driven by pitcher Milt Pappas and Billy Williams's solo drive gave Chicago a 6-3 victory over San Francisco.

Senators 5, Twins 3

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Wednesday's Games

Cubs 6, Giants 3

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Observer**The Student Prince**

By Russell Baker

LONDON.—So many American mothers have written tearfully saying: "While you are in Europe, will you look up my son, the student (or my daughter, the studentess), and make sure that he (she) is not suffering," that it is impossible to answer each person individually. The following therefore, is directed to all worried mothers, wherever you may be:

Dear Mother,
I know how hard it must be for you to think of your student child so far away over the seas and how eagerly you must await some reassurance from one who has recently seen the beloved wanderer, as I just have.

How you ask, does your child look? Bronzed from lying in the sun in the isles of Greece. A bit drawn about the eyes from fatigue of having hiked over the Alps. Given to a slight show of irritation when recalling that the German owner of a vast Mercedes-Benz, took him 20 kilometers out of his way, in order to prolong the English lesson he was receiving from your son, the student.

I reminded him of the good old days when you and I were students. Mother, and asked him if he would not prefer to give up the brutal life of the modern student and, as we used to do, spend the summer lying under the boardwalks bingo parlor in Ocean City, Md., reading *Fu Manchu*. With a grim smile, he dismissed the suggestion. "I ask no special favors," he said.

Our talk occurred in St. James's Park, one of the loveliest parks on earth. I suppose, beside a beautiful pond. He was feeding the ducks. The day was a summer afternoon conjured out of mythical old England. "I may sleep here tonight if the weather continues good," he told me.

"What!" I cried. "Sleep on the grass in this park of indescribable loveliness, when for a mere \$23 you ought spend the night in a stifling hotel room and have the joy of tipping half a dozen servants tomorrow morning?"

The reply I received may make you proud. "It is not easy being a student," your child declared.

I reminded him that in the good old days when you and I

Painting Stolen

BARI, Italy, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—A valuable 17th-century painting of the Madonna by Calabrian artist Francesco Cozza was stolen from the Church of San Bernardino at Molletta, near here, last week.

were students. Mother, very few American students slept in St. James's Park, or on Mount Parnassus either, for that matter. I asked if he felt cheated because, unlike us, he was being denied the opportunity to sleep sitting up on the bus while returning from a one-day excursion to Atlantic City.

"After the revolution," he assured me, "my generation will have its justice."

But if it should rain? you ask.

Your son might be forced to go to the National Union of Students' information center to be referred to shelter in some cheap hostel. If the rain should be prolonged, he might be forced to flee with a segregated group of students to such places as Scandinavia or Spain, or places even worse. Italy, perhaps.

Why with a segregated group? Because the European travel industry herds students into isolated groups that sometimes pay only a third as much as you and I are allowed to pay. Mother. No free cocktails for these students. No sir. No free wine with the meal. But do not worry. Your son can take

"I wouldn't even mind if they reduced student fares by another 15 percent," he told me. "I'd get to Venice, Barcelona and Tangier no matter how deeply they cut my fare."

I commented on the jeans and work shirt which your son, as a student, has to wear.

I asked if he felt any malice toward the parent generation because of the fact that when you and I were students, Mother, the rare student who was forced to leave the boardwalk and go to Europe was allowed to wear blue serge suits and white starched shirts. "I do feel cheated of the opportunity to have every button on my best suits melted by the finest dry cleaners in Europe," he confessed. "But I couldn't hold that against Mom for long."

You want to know, of course, whether he despises you for letting him face Europe alone. Would be better if you came over and suffered Europe as a student with him? I put the question to him.

"Nobody over 30 is allowed to be a student," he answered quickly. With very great relief, I thought.

As the druids gather inside the enclosure

ernment has launched an official inquiry into the question of whether a beach is public or private.

Technically speaking, the beach which has been cordoned off for President Georges Pompidou in front of his Riviera holiday home at Brégançon is not private. Under the 300-year-old ruling the beach belongs to the public, and through the public to the state, which can then "lease" it out as it wishes.

But what is there to prevent the public—which remains the original owner—from having access to the strip of sand?

The official inquiry, organiz-



Keystone

**Privacy
On French
Beaches**

By John Suchet

PARIS, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—Whoa! Is a French beach a beach? And if it is a beach, when is it private and when is it public?

In the reign of Louis XIV in the 17th century, the ruling was that a beach is what sand remains uncovered after the tide has reached its highest point in March, the month of the highest tides. And it belongs to the public.

This definition worked adequately until this century, when the French Riviera became the most popular stretch of sand in Europe. With tourists flocking to the area, every yard of sand was at a premium, and present-day signs began to appear warning "Private beach" to access.

Now the situation has reached the point where the French gov-

ernment has launched an official inquiry into the question of whether a beach is public or private.

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The official inquiry, organiz-

ed by Housing Minister Albin

Chalandon, must decide how to stop individual members of the public or hotels claiming a beach as private territory, and how to establish privacy for boozed individuals such as the president.

Early this month, Mr. Chalandon promised, holidaymakers that the government would take action against the drastic increase in the number of beaches that have either been made inaccessible or have had distributed protest leaflets and shouted defiant slogans.

Mr. Chalandon said this month that it was strictly illegal to erect signs claiming beaches to be private, and pledged that the government would do everything to ease the problem for holidaymakers.

The problem has been made more acute recently by young militants, generally students, staging protests against what they call exploitation by capi-

talists. One quiet Sunday in early August, 100 youths stormed onto a private beach at the exclusive Riviera resort of Antibes. Police dragged them off, but not before they had distributed protest leaflets and shouted defiant slogans.

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Meanwhile it has become almost impossible to find a good stretch of sand on the Riviera that is either "private" or not subject to an entrance fee.

300 Druids Gathering in Brittany Today

By Anthony Winning

PARIS, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—More than 300 people clad in flowing robes will gather inside a ring of ancient stones deep in the Breton countryside of northwestern France this weekend to discuss their ancient beliefs in the light of modern times.

The robed figures are members of the Britany College of Druids and Bards. They are meeting for the initiation of new members of their annual Gorsedd (assembly). The Gorsedd opens tomorrow at the village of Guidel, Britany, where the people cling to their age-old Celtic origins. Initiation ceremonies will be held on Saturday in a nearby field.

Celts in the upper Danube area and south Germany pioneered the use of iron five centuries before the birth of Christ. They overran most of Europe, including the British Isles, but never formed a united empire.

The druids gather inside the enclosure

Ten new members will be initiated at a ceremony this weekend.

of stones, the "Korn boud" horn is sounded toward the four points of the compass to ask the elements whether the ceremony can go ahead in peace. The grand druid then lays his hands on a mistletoe plant and sprigs are handed round to each member of the assembly.

New members—ten are expected this year—are then introduced to the circle. Each must give a recital of a text of his own composition in Breton.

The druids of Britany, once the magicians and priests of Celtic France, look upon their movement as a philosophy. There are 350 members of the movement in France, and the hierarchy is divided into three sections.

First come the druids, philosophers, who wear

white robes. Next are the bards, men of letters, who wear blue, and then the ovates, men of science, in green.

The main aim of the movement is to develop the Celtic and Breton culture. It has much in common with the druids and bards of Wales. A number of Welsh druids have been invited to attend the three-day Gorsedd.

Britany, like Wales, is fiercely proud of its Celtic culture and has always sought to preserve its individualism from the rest of France. The Breton language is similar to Welsh.

The Brittany druids are not content just to revive old traditions, and their Gorsedd reflects a more modern outlook. The folkloric aspects of the movement have taken a less important part in proceedings in recent years and have given way to wider discussion of cultural questions.

The major item on the agenda for discussion at Guidel is a scheme first mooted last year for a permanent institute to develop Breton culture.

PEOPLE: 'An Exercise in Masochism'

*

The job, confided Connie Stuart, is sometimes a drag, but it has its compensations—among them, presumably, the \$30,000 salary. Mrs. Stuart, addressing the Women's National Press Club Wednesday night in her Washington speaking debut, said that as Mrs. Richard Nixon's press secretary she is getting just a wee bit tired of the two questions she is most frequently asked: "Is Julie Eisenhower pregnant?" and "Is Tricia engaged?" The answer to both is "No." Further, when Tricia does become engaged "I'll encourage her to slope." As for the job's compensations, Mrs. Nixon, said Mrs. Stuart, while disclaimed to talk publicly of her personal life, has a great depth of feeling and is "like a mother to me." The First Lady, for example, once came to the rescue with need and thread when her 32-year-old secretary's zipper became fouled in the rigging moments before a dinner engagement ("The fastest job of sewing I've ever seen"). Mrs. Nixon then patted a stray Stuart curl into place and sent Connie off "like going to the junior prom." "It's moments like this," said Mrs. Stuart, that make up for some of the less pleasant aspects of "the most demanding job I've ever had." How, then, would she sum up her job? "The job," said Mrs. Stuart, "is an exercise in masochism."

**

Robert Gregory, according to a UPI dispatch from Bradwell, England, was injured over the weekend "when thrown from a speeding baby carriage."

In Las Vegas, the 30-year-old son against female dealers along the Strip, was lifted by one of the clubs owned by billionaire Howard Hughes when Jean Brady, 47, went to work this week as a blackjack dealer. The Silver Slipper.

In Malmo, Sweden, Australian delegates to the World Congress of the Grand Lodge of Druids voted to permit women to enter the inner lodge, a previously all-male domain of the order. The decision also means that Australian women may attend the next world congress, in West Germany in 1973.

You're Welcome, Your Car Isn't

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 13 (Reuters).—Foreign motorists in Amsterdam today found notices on their windshields saying "You're welcome, your car is not."

The pamphlets are being distributed in five languages by a committee called De Lastige Amsterdamer (literally translated: the obstinate Amsterdamer—a traditional description of typical Amsterdamer people).

The pamphlets say: "Your exhaust fumes pollute air, your car is noisy and you threaten our children. So get out of here with that silly vehicle of yours. If you return without it you are most welcome."

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YOUNG GERMAN woman seeks position to live with American family. Six to ten months. Preference California. Tel: 82-3860. Madrid, Spain. Tel: 82-3860.

YOUNG GERMAN man seeks position to live with American family. Six to ten months. Preference California. Tel: 82-3860. Madrid, Spain. Tel: 82-3860.

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YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, preferably 21 or younger, English speaking, wants to work in Paris. Tel: 01-54-74-05.

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